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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

THE SULTAN WILL NOT SUSPEND HOSTILITIES—AUSTRIA READY TO ASSIST HIM.

LONDON, August 27, 5 A. M.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Berlin says the European powers have been unable to induce the Sultan to suspend hostilities pending their mediation. This refusal, however, is a matter of indifference, as Turkish reinforcements have been unable to penetrate the mountain defiles. Telegrams to the effect that the Turks had so succeeded, were premature. The dispatch adds that if the Herzegovinan insurgents reject the proposed mediation, Austria, who has assembled a whole army corps in Dalmatia, will be in position to offer the Sultan her good offices.

A BUSINESS FAILURE.

LONDON, August 26.—Albert Cohn & Co., merchants, of 17 Old Change, have suspended. Their liabilities are stated at $000,000.

ESCOT AND YORKSHIRE RACES.

LONDON, August 23.—The great Ebor handicap, on Wednesday, was won by Lily Agnes, with Destination second and Polonaise third. Aventuriere, the favorite, and Apology unplaced.

The great Yorkshire stakes to-day was won by Mint Drop, with Prince Arthur second and Piercy third.

TROUBLE BREWING WITH CHINA.

LONDON, August 26.—The *Globe* this evening says telegraphic intelligence has been received from China of an occurrence likely, if not promptly settled, to disturb the friendly relations between England and China.

ADMIRAL WORDEN DECLINES A BANQUET AT PORTSMOUTH.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 26.—Admiral Worden has informed the Mayor of Portsmouth that he and his officers are unable to accept an invitation to a banquet next week, as the United States squadron will not be in the vicinity of Portsmouth after Monday.

Russia.

THE REBELLION IN KHOKAND.

LONDON, August 26.—It is reported that the Khokand insurgents have surrendered Khojend, a large city fifty miles from Khokand. Communication between Khojend and Tashkend is interrupted. The authorities of Tosh kend are arming the Russian inhabitants of the city.

Turkey.

RESIGNATION OF THE GRAND VIZIER.

LONDON, August 26.—News has been received here of the resignation of the Grand Vizier of Turkey, who will probably be succeeded by Mahomed.

HERZEGOVINANS CAPTURE FIVE HUNDRED PRISONERS.

The Herzegovinans announce the capture by the insurgents of five hundred Turkish troops.

SERVIA VERY UNRULY.

VIENNA, August 26.—The popular feeling in Servia is so strong in favor of the insurgents, that it is feared the Government will experience great difficulty in prevening a conflict with Turkey.

Tripoli.

THE INSULT TO THE AMERICAN CONSUL UNAVENGED.

LONDON, August 26.—No information has yet reached this city that Tripoli has conceded the demands of the United States for satisfaction for the insult to the American Consul.

Marine News.

ANTWERP, August 26.—Arrived—State of Nevada, from Philadelphia.

European Markets.

LONDON, August 26, 5 P. M.—Railroad securities—Erie 18¾; preferred 29. Refined petroleum 9½d; spirits do 9½@9¾d.

PARIS, August 26.—Rentes 59 francs 45 centimes. The specie in the Bank of France increased 7,845,000 francs during the past week.

FRANKFORT, August 26.—United States bonds—New 5s, 105¾.

ANTWERP, August 26.—Refined petroleum 25¾ francs.

LIVERPOOL, August 26.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands 7 2-16d; orleans 7⅜d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export and 9,000 American. Flour—Extra State and Western 27s. Wheat—Red Western No. 1 spring, 10s@10s 7d. Corn—Mixed 30s. Pork—Western 82s 6d; Eastern 90s. Lard 65s. Cheese —52s. Refined petroleum 9¾d; spirits do 9d.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Archæological Convention next Week—Names of Some of the Notables Expected.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., August 26, 1875.

Among those who have signified their intention to be present at the Archæological Convention on September 1st, are Professor Newberry, Chief of the State Geological Survey; President Real, of Hudson College; President Taylor and Professor Stoddard, of Wooster University; Professor Harishorn, of Mt. Union College; Professor Wright, of Oberlin; President Claypole and Professor Godfrey, of Antioch College; Hon. Kent Jervis, of Massilion; Dr. Freestone, of Wooster; Dr. Sterling, of Cleveland; Rev. Dr. Peet, of Ashtabula; Judge Cox and Rev. Dr. French, of Cincinnati, and various others from this and other States.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

An Ohio Fiend Cuts his Baby's Throat.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—Gustave Humler, of Jamestown, Greene county, Ohio, while intoxicated, last evening made an attempt to kill his wife. She fled across the street, to the house of a neighbor. Humler followed and made an unsuccessful attempt to get into the house by breaking windows. He then threatened to return to his home and kill the child, which was about eighteen months old, thinking this threat would induce his wife to come out, but it failing to have the desired effect, he returned to his house, procured a table knife, sharpened it upon the stone, cut the infant from the arm of his little girl, twelve years old, laid it upon the floor and deliberately cut its throat from ear to ear. He then threw it upon the bed, covered it up on the bed, and went back and told his wife what he had done. He was afterwards arrested. He still regrets that he did not kill his wife.

Indiana Ku-Klux Still at Work.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—Tuesday evening three masked horsemen visited the residence of Wm. Mains, a farmer living near New Haven, Ind. Mains was absent from home, and the masked men, who were under the influence of liquor, took possession of the house and appropriated such articles of value as they desired to their own use. They then set fire to the house and entirely destroyed it with its contents. Mrs. Mains fled from the house for fear she should be murdered.

Circus Employees Assassinated.

BATHURST, N. B., August 26.—This morning, while Gibbs' menagerie was getting under way for this place, three men crawled up within fifty yards of the tent occupied by the canvas men and fired two shot guns, instantly killing Wm. Spearing, of Calais, Maine, and dangerously wounding Amos Wagner, of Liverpool, N. S. After firing, the men ran toward the shore, their tracks being lost after they jumped over the cliff. The Sheriff and a large posse, with the Coroner, immediately left in search of the murderers. The only reason known for the murder is a dispute that arose between the circus men and some roughs, who were trying to gain admittance without paying, last night.

Secretary Woodruff, of San Francisco, Indicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 26.—The Grand Jury yesterday found a true bill for embezzlement, against Miller *alias* Woodruff, the defaulting Secretary of the Contract and Finance Company. The charges against Rosine, ex-Assessor, have been ignored.

The Jefferson Borden Mutineers.

BOSTON, August 26.—The mutineers of the schooner Jefferson Borden have been fully committed for trial.

Something Like Another Negro Insurrection.

VICKSBURG, August 26.—The *Herald's* special from Macon, Miss., of the 24th, reports a riot at New Hope Church, in which eight negroes were killed and several wounded. The cause of the riot was a quarrel between a white man and a negro about drum-beating.

Held in $15,000 Bail.

BOSTON, August 26.—The examination of Wm. S. Carson, ex-Superintendent of J. P. Squire's pork packing house, charged with embezzling $150,000 from that firm, was concluded to-day, and Carson was held for trial in $15,000 bonds.

Commissioners of Schuylkill County Convicted of Misappropriation of Public Funds.

POTTSVILLE, PA., August 26.—The case of the Commissioners of Schuylkill county, on trial since Monday, charged with misappropriation of public funds, ended in a verdict of guilty.

Wholesale Robbery of a Sleeping Car.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—The passengers on the train for Chicago, *via* the Kankakee route, last night, report the robbery of the occupants of the sleeping car to the amount of a thousand dollars. Every passenger in the sleeper, except one, was robbed. Two men, suspected of the robbery, left the train at Lafayette.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Berks county Democracy will make their nominations on Monday next.

A leading Democrat of Jefferson county throws up the sponge, and predicts the election of the entire Republican ticket in that county.

"It would be very hard to defeat General Hartranft," says the New York *Herald*; "his record has been acceptable to fair men of all parties."

The Republicans of Schuylkill county held their annual meeting in Pottsville, on Monday. Resolutions were adopted indorsing Hartranft and Rawle.

David J. Lincoln, Esq., of Berks county, who was nominated by the Republican Convention for Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, has since declined the nomination.

The Lewistown *Gazette* says: The Democratic ticket nominated last week does not go down well, there being more dissatisfaction expressed against it than any we have known for a number of years.

If Judge Ross should be nominated for Governor, at the Erie Convention—and it looks so now—both the candidates for that high office will be from Montgomery county, and both citizens of Norristown. This will make lively times down there, and in the eastern portion of the State generally. —*Reading Times.*

Tuesday and Wednesday of next week are the last days on which voters can be registered in order to participate in the next election. We hope our Republican friends in *all* the districts will not fail to attend to this matter. Last fall we lost many votes through ingnorance of or inattention to the law; if we lose them again, it will be by pure negligence.

The Democrats of Lycoming county held their convention on Tuesday, and nominated the following ticket: Treasurer—Jacob S. Maxwell; Register—Frederick Hess; Commissioners—Samuel Maffet, Wm. F. Harlan; Auditors—Ezra W. Sweeley, William Fullmer; Coroner—Dr. H. G. McCormick. Messrs. W. F. Logan, H. H. Martin and Joshua Taggart were elected delegates to the Erie Convention.

Cyrus T. Fox, Esq., of Reading, has been reappointed chairman of the Berks County Republican Committee. This was a compliment well deserved by that gentleman, as he has been a zealous and most efficient worker for the party in that great stronghold of the Democracy. Under his guidance the Republicans of Berks will cut largely into the traditional majority of the opposition.

The Democrats of Lehigh county have put in nomination the following ticket: Prothonotary—Dr. H. A. Saylor; Clerk of the Orphans' Court—Frances E. Weiss; Clerk of the Quarter Sessions—F. J. Newhard; Treasurer—Charles Keck; Coroner—John Osmun; Register of Wills—Henry German; Commissioner—Daniel Lauer; Director of the Poor—John Sieger; Auditors—A. F. Diefenderfer, T. D. Acker; School Trustees—A. J. Martin, E. J. Saeger. A. S. Ruhe, Enos Erdman, T. B. Metzger and David Lawry were chosen delegates to the State Convention for 1876.

The unterrified and unclean Democracy of Dauphin county held a convention in Harrisburg on Wednesday, and nominated the following ticket: Sheriff—Christian Hofler; Commissioners—S. B. Martin, P. L. Stein; Treasurer—Antony F. Englehart; Recorder—John Fox; Poor Director—Christian E. Hess; Auditors—D. P. Lescure, J. F. Rumberger. Delegates to the State Convention: Senatorial—Dr. Lewis Heck; Representative—William B. Airicks, H. C. Raymond, Frank Loomis.

Among other resolutions adopted at the Berks County Republican Convention, the following was passed unanimously: That the plan of working of interest-paying banks—those who pay interest on deposits—has a positive tendency to high rates of interest, rates largely in excess of six per cents., thereby drawing money from its legitimate and ordinary channels and locking it up. We recommend to, and advise the Legislature, to legislate against this plan of banking, either by taxation or otherwise, as may seem to them to be a certain preventive.

Hon. Robert A. Lamberton sent a letter to the Dauphin county Democratic Convention, positively and emphatically declining to be a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, whereupon a portion of that assembly attempted to pass a resolution favoring the sage of Clearfield, Bigler. The Wallace men, however, "held the age," so to speak, and adjourned the convention before a county committee had been selected or a chairman for it named.

The outlook for the third party in this State is getting worse every day. The Rev. J. Audley Browne does not inspire the extreme of confidence in his immediate neighbors as it is now announced that two-thirds of the Prohibition County Committee of Mercer county have signified their intention of resigning and will vote the Republican ticket. They see plainly that the only effect of this movement will be in opposition to the temperance cause, and tend to entrench the anti-temperance element in power. They do not propose to be made the dupes of men laboring for selfish ends under the cloak of Prohibition. —*Erie Dispatch.*

The Springfield *Republican* thinks that nothing short of "Bigler and Hard Money" will save the Democracy of Pennsylvania this year. Neither "Bigler and Hard Money," nor "Bigler and Soft Money," nor any other man with either kind of money will save the Democratic party of Pennsylvania in this year of our Lord 1875, and the Democratic leaders of the State know it, too. The very most the opposition even hope to accomplish is the defeat of Mr. Rawle, the Republican candidate for Treasurer, and the prospect for doing that is slender enough. The Democratic leaders count largely upon the assistance of the temperance men in the campaign, knowing as they do that nine-tenths of the votes cast for the temperance candidates are by men who have been identified with the Republican party, but they will, as usual, be disappointed in the result. In strong temperance counties, like Susquehanna for instance, the advocates of the cause are not going to throw the weight of their influence in favor of the Democratic party by voting for candidates who can at best receive only a few thousand votes in the State.—*Scranton Republican.*

General.

President Grant having shaved off his beard and cut his hair, the Buffalo *Express* is inclined to regard it as "another stealthy step toward Cæsarism."

The etcher of the Norristown *Herald* displays his discernment and judgment when he says: "The best men to vote for—those candidates denounced by the New York *Sun*. The fact that the *Sun* opposes them is an evidence of their honesty and ability."

Of course the priest-ridden Democracy will feel bound to renominate and if possible re-elect the author of the Geghan law to the Legislature. Otherwise the party will not maintain its consistency as a champion of the "freedom of conscience."—*Columbus Journal.*

The Lynchburg *Virginian* (Dem.) is of the opinion that, in consequence of the financial issue, the Republicans are certain to sweep the North and again leave the South in a pitiful minority.

The Indianapolis *Journal* attributes Senator Thurman's vigorous denunciation of Sam Cary and the "d—d meddlesome priests" to too much spirits; that, in fact, he had drank enough toddy to make him recklessly talkative. It is observable that Mr. Theodore Cook don't explain worth a cent.

I shall stand upon the field to the last hour of the contest, and if it should be my misfortune to fall, I will fall as the old Roman said it became an Emperor to fall. I will die standing, and seek no bed to repose upon.—*Governor Allen at Greenfield.*

He will fall standing like an Emperor. That may be called an Imperial bull.—*Cleveland Herald.*

The Portland (Me.) *Press*, Republican, bids a long farewell to Judge Kelley as a Republican with this terse comment: "The worth of the man and the weight of his services in the past occasion a natural feeling of regret that he and the Republican party have reached a point beyond which they can no longer travel together with any pleasure in each other's society."

This is the way they read the Governor's speeches in the irreverent town of Buffalo: "In such a grave crisis as this now impending in the State of New York," says Governor Tilden, with beautiful self-abnegation, "mere party considerations disappear. Let us rise above parties, my friends, and especially let me rise above parties. Let me rise, I say, and in the name of canal reform (and gammon) don't stop me until I give the word. For I am the people's only friend, and my name is 'Samuel Tilden.'" [Movement.]

The South Carolina State government, with that very excellent carpet-bagger, Governor Chamberlain, at the head of it, is giving satisfaction to all parties. The Columbia *Union-Herald* makes the statement, and the Charleston *News and Courier* indorses it, that there is no difference of opinion among the people as to the Governor's policy, and, if it is carried out consistently, there will be, it says, at the end of the present administration, no ground of difference or estrangement between the people out of which political capital can be made by the demagogues of either party.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes: The Western Inflationists, it is understood, are expressing a strong desire for some outspoken expression of public opinions in New York in favor of their peculiar financial theories. They say it will help them immensely in Ohio. The Legal Tender Club, some time since, had made arrangements for some such demonstration early in September, but, under these urgent admonitions from the West, it is probable it will be held at an earlier day.

It is now given out that Hendricks and Curtin are to be the Democratic standard-bearers in the next Presidential contest. At least such is the conclusion a certain coterie of professional politicians have come to in order, no doubt, to secure for themselves the patronage of the office in the event of success. We have never yet heard that Andrew G. Curtin was a Democrat. We know him to be an honorable gentleman and eminently qualified for the position, but the Democracy of the country will demand something more than competency and integrity. They are not willing to repeat the stupid experiment of 1872, of standing up a dissatisfied Republican for Democratic suffrages. If there were not Democrats enough in the country, and good ones, too, to fill the positions to be voted for, we might submit to a half breed, or mongrel, or reformer from any other party. Give us Democrats, or give us defeat.—*Philadelphia Mercury.*

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES

Both of the McCormick furnaces near Harrisburg have blown out. One is being repaired.

The Lochiel rolling mill, Harrisburg, has been idle for a week or two. The furnace is still in operation.

The new national bank at Lehighton, Pa., has elected officers and expects to open for business about October 15th. The capital stock is $50,000.

The Lebanon, Pa., Paper Company have had their mills idle for some time, and for the past year very little work was done by which to make it a financial success.

Gottlieb Hertzog, slate and coal dealer, of Allentown, Pa., has made an assignment, through the failure of parties to meet several thousand dollars' worth of their notes.

In the State of New York the number of depositors in savings banks has increased $36,000 since January 1, and the amount of deposits $12,000,000. The total deposits are $316,335,000.

The shaft of the Warwick Iron Company's mines, at Boyertown, Berks county, Pa., has been sunk 256 feet. There is yet some 120 feet of rock to be excavated before reaching the ore.

The Fulton, Pa., *Republican* says that there is talk of extending the East Broad Top Railroad so as to connect with the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad at or near Richmond, in the lower end of Path Valley.

Earnings of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company for July, 1875:

Gross earnings, month of July, 1875	$322,837
Gross expenses, month of July, 1875	207,423
Net proceeds, month of July, 1875	$120,414

The Adams and the American, which are the two great express companies of the country, employ about 8,000 men, 1,900 horses, 1,200 wagons, and 3,000 iron safes. Their agents travel more than 100,000 miles daily, or nearly 33,000,000 miles yearly.

Part of the work on the Columbus and Toledo Railway has been sublet. Jackson & Russell, of Columbus, are to make the road-bed ready for the ties between Columbus and Delaware, and John Rutherford is to do the same sort of work between Delaware and Toledo.

The directors of the Karns City Railroad have agreed to extend the road to St. Petersburg, in Clarion county, Pa., provided the citizens of that place will guarantee the mortgage bonds of the company to the amount of $50,000, said bonds to bear seven per cent. interest in gold.

The development of industries new to the South has been one of the most marked results of the war and of the abolition of slavery. The *Louisville Courier-Journal* noted the arrival at that port of a vessel loaded with flour which was ground at the Campsen mills, Charleston, S. C., and which was destined for Boston.

The gross earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the year ending May 31, 1875, were $12,707,726 51, or 12.14 per cent. less than last year. Operating expenses $7,557,073 14, or 15.4 per cent. less than last year. Net earnings this year $1,396,167 54. During the year 116 miles of steel track were laid.

It has recently been discovered that an excellent quality of magnetic iron ore exists on the property of Mr. Jas. I. Essick, near Coventryville, Chester county, Pa. Chunks of the ore have been found on top of the ground, and other undoubted evidence of the existence of a vein or bed of iron in the same have been obtained. In order to develop this ore, Mr. B. F. Moyer, proprietor of the Knauertown Forge, has leased eleven acres of the farm of Mr. Essick, and is now engaged in sinking two shafts thereon.

The Mill Creek Company is making extensive improvements upon the Port Carbon, Pa., furnace. The stack is being thoroughly overhauled, and the bosh, which was formerly thirteen feet six inches, is being enlarged to fifteen feet six inches. The stack is fifty-five feet high, and when the improvements are completed this will be one of the largest and best furnaces in Pennsylvania. The rolling mill and shops are also being put in first class condition. All will be put in full biast and operation on the first of September next.

As the forests of the older sections of the Union are disappearing, Oregon and Washington call attention to the extent of their supply. The primevil wilderness of massive timber, towering for hundreds of miles, is yet unbroken, save here and there by a solitary pioneer. Many of the trees, like the gigantic red wood of California, grow to an enormous size. Masts 124 feet long and 42 inches through the top, fir planks 12 feet wide and 100 feet long, are specimens that may perhaps excite some curiosity at the Centennial. Timber is one of the prime necessities of modern civilization. The iron ship is not a good tropical vessel. The Pacific coast may become the workshop of the merchant fleets of the country.

We are told by a letter writer in the London *Times* that the "finest iron ships" can be contracted for with "the best builders in the United Kingdom," at prices varying from $27 50 to $95 00 per ton in gold. Experienced merchants and seasoned travelers would not like to venture very much in a sea going craft of iron constructed for $27 50 per ton, that price being rather too low for durability and safety; but the higher rate mentioned ought, at the present prices of material and labor, to build and equip the best possible iron vessel abroad. Iron shipbuilding can be carried on upon the Delaware at practically as low rates as upon the Clyde. Wooden shipbuilding, which, however, does not now flourish abroad, on account of the scarcity of timber, is much cheaper than iron. The very best wooden vessels are built and equipped in the American yards for $60 to $65 a ton in greenbacks.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

"Mr. Libby, rumor names Groveville on the Hudson as Mr. Stewart's latest purchase, and the site of a city similar to Garden City," said a *Sun* reporter last evening. Mr. Libby shook his head disapprovingly, smiled and said: "We have purchased Groveville, but do not intend to transform it into another Garden City. Groveville is a part of the Glenham Mills, and we propose to make it the seat of a carpet factory. Workmen are now building the dam. The Glenham Woolen Mills were erected in 1800, I believe, by John Jacob Astor and others to foster the woolen interest of the country. The people of Groveville have grown up in these mills, and therefore are fitted for our service. A few years ago the Glenham Mills Company sold Messrs. Bullock & Lindenberger, of Philadelphia, endeavored to card wool. They indorsed for each other, and in every other way worked unitedly, but they were unsuccessful, and became bankrupts. The Glenham Mills and Groveville were then put into the market. Upon the latter alone over one million of dollars was expended. We bought it for less than two hundred thousand dollars."—*New York Sun.*

In Huntingdon borough resides Mrs. Sware, an aged widow. During the earlier years of her existence she acquired a habit previous to retiring of peeping under the bed, on the lookout for a man, but it was not until Friday evening of last week that her long continued search was rewarded. It was about 8 o'clock in the evening, and the moment she caught sight of the boots she set up a series of yells, at the same time rushing out into the street. In a brief space of time the major portion of the inhabitants of the section gathered in, and after a patient search they found the intruder in another room of the domicil. He appeared to be intoxicated, and was permitted to depart; but an hour or so subsequently he went to a drug store and purchased half an ounce of laudanum, with the evident intention of committing suicide. It was thought best to locate him in jail until he would recover from strong surface indications of the jimjams.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Rebellion in the United States of Colombia.

THE STATE OF PANAMA DECLARES WAR AGAINST THE REPUBLIC.

Commander of Our North Atlantic Station Ordered to Protect American Interests on the Isthmus.

The Court of Claims---Claims of Chorpenning, Douglass and Others.

The Tripoli Insult Unavenged---Resignation of the Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26, 1875.

REBELLION IN THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

A telegram received at the Navy Department this morning from Captain Edward Simpson, commanding the United States steamer Omaha, announces that the State of Panama has declared war against the Government of Colombia. The Department immediately issued orders to Rear Admiral Mullany, commanding the North Atlantic Station, to hold his available force in readiness, and to proceed without delay to the Isthmus if necessary for the protection of American interests.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF ARKANSAS DISMISSED.

The Attorney General has issued an order dismissing Assistant District Attorney James Brizzolora, of Arkansas.

COURT OF CLAIMS—THE CHORPENNING CASE—DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS—SHARE OF ROBERT M. DOUGLASS.

The Attorney General having given an adverse decision on the points presented in the Chorpenning case, Chorpenning has filed his application for relief on account of mail contracts in the Court of Claims. The amount involved is $463,000.

About $225,000, awarded by the court in twenty-four cases for captured and abandoned property, will be paid.

An appeal has been taken by the Government in fifty other cases reported on by the Special Commissioner, involving between $30,000 and $400,000. Among the latter, is the claim of Robert M. Douglass, son of the late Senator Douglass, in whose favor an award of $163,140 was made on account of captured and abandoned cotton on the estate of his grandmother, in Mississippi.

TRIPOLI MUST MAKE IT GOOD.

No information has yet been received here in regard to the action by the United States steamers Congress and Hartford, sent to Tripoli to demand reparation for the insult offered to the American Consul and his wife. The negotiations are being conducted by Captain English and while the Tripolitan authorities refuse to make reparation, upon his demands, Rear Admiral Worden, of the European station, will be directed to proceed to Tripoli with all his force and there await instructions.

RESIGNATION OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The resignation of Henry C. Rogers, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is announced, to take effect on the first of September.

WHAT ST. LOUIS WANTS IN THE WAY OF MAIL FACILITIES.

The monster petition sent by Postmaster Filley, of St. Louis, and indorsed by Senators Dorsey, Bogy and Cockerill, emanating from the Merchants' Exchange, Board of Trade, Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Exchange, the publishers of the *Republican, Globe, Times, Post, Anzeiger, Dispatch* and *Journal*, bankers, merchants and business interests generally, of St. Louis, does not, as heretofore erroneously stated, ask of the Postmaster General a fast mail train, but only such facilities as now exist on the routes by the New York Central, Erie and Lake Shore Railways to the Northwest, namely, a double daily service of mail by postoffice cars. Only a single daily line of railroad postoffice service, of no avail to the West, exists upon the Pennsylvania Railroad from Pittsburgh to St. Louis.

THE WOODBURY PLANING PATENT.

Compromise Effected With the National Association—Suits Against Outside Infringing Mills.

CHICAGO, August 26.—The Woodbury Patent Planing Machine Company have compromised with the National Defense Association for $200,000 for license to one thousand mills, quashing all litigation and acknowledging the validity of the patent; which has been ratified by meetings held in St. Louis, Chicago and Detroit, by Mr. J. T. Drew, their counsel, and the company have commenced suits against the owners of fifty thousand machines outside in the United States.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 26, 1875.

MOVEMENT TO THROW DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. INTO BANKRUPTCY.

Sidney Roat, merchant at 60 Broadway, has issued a circular asking the creditors of Duncan, Sherman & Co. to authorize his taking the necessary steps to throw that firm into bankruptcy. Mr. Roat to-day said he had received favorable replies from persons representing claims to the amount of about one hundred thousand dollars

THE ENGLISH ERIE COMMITTEE.

The committee appointed by the English bondholders and stockholders of the Erie Railway, to make an inspection of the main line and branches, began its labor to-day and expect to be engaged three days.

AUCTION AT WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN'S STABLES.

The horses, harness and carriages of William Butler Duncan were sold at auction to-day, for $4,464.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The anchorage of the East river bridge is completed. Cable-making for the bridge will commence at once.

ONE OF BERGH'S OFFICER'S BEATEN.

Colonel John J. Hildreth, one of Mr. Bergh's officers, was seriously beaten today by Joseph Eagan, while investigating a case of alleged cruelty to animals. The assailant was arrested.

DEATH OF MR. J. H. NOE.

J. H. Noe, assaulted in his store on Sunday, died this evening. His assassin has not been identified.

BUTLER TO BE COUNSEL FOR TILTON.

It is reported that General Butler is retained as counsel for Tilton in the second trial of his suit against Beecher.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For New England, the Middle States and the Lower Lake region, clear or fair weather will prevail, with northeast to southeast winds, a slight rising of temperature and falling barometer.

Ground was broken yesterday for the new court house in Chicago.

Base Ball—At Philadelphia, Philadelphians 10, Atlantics 5. At Chicago, Athletics 2, Chicagos 1.

The steamers Klopstock, from Hamburg, and Switzerland, from Antwerp, have arrived at New York.

The Baltimore Bridge Company has brought suit in the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis, against the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, to recover on promissory notes to the amount of $24,000 and interest.

Captain Fred. Rock, of the schooner Emily Holden, which arrived at Portland, Maine, yesterday, reports that on the 22d instant, off Martinicus Island, Penobscot bay, he saw a sea serpent, sailed for it, struck it and, as it dove, received a violent blow from its tail.

The savings bank in Winthrop, Maine, recently robbed, will be closed at once and placed in the hands of a receiver. It is believed that the depositors will receive forty-five per cent. Payment on a large portion of the securities has been stopped.

Four thousand bags of Rio coffee, the cargo of the bark Trio, were sold at Richmond, for 19½ to 20¾ cents, gold. The bidding was spirited. The buyers were mostly from Baltimore and the West. The sale realized one hundred thousand dollars, gold.

The steamship Ohio, which sailed from Philadelphia for Liverpool yesterday, took out 2,400 crates of Delaware peaches. The steerage of the steamer was turned into a refrigerator and provided with fans to supply a constant current of cold air. This is the first venture of the kind.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Bank of California Suspends Payment—Great Excitement on the Street—The Bank Not to Resume.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 26.—The Bank of California stopped paying checks at a quarter to three. The officers of the institution say the bank has sufficient assets to meet all liabilities and no one will lose anything, but at present there is no coin with which to transact business. A meeting has been appointed with its representatives at 5 P. M., when more particulars will be given.

At five P. M., representatives of the press met at the office of the President of the Bank of California, and the following written statement was read:

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, August 26, 1875.

The trustees are under the painful necessity of stating to the customers of the bank and the public, that the bank is compelled to suspend business. At this moment, and without reports from agencies, they are not prepared to make a statement as to the situation of the bank, but they are now examining its affairs critically and will, at the earliest possible moment, make a definite report.

By order of the trustees,

S. F. RANKEN, Secretary.

President Rolston stated orally, on his own responsibility and that of the officers of the bank, that they had no doubt they would be able to meet all obligations. In reply to a question when they expected to open again, he said "Not at all," and subsequently, on the question being repeated, said, "We do not expect to resume." Mr. Rolston further stated that about $1,400,000 had been paid out. No assistance was derived from other banks, though application for it had been made. He had telegraphed to all the agencies of the bank to close, and thought no banks in the interior would be affected by the failure.

The excitement on California street was intense. The street was blocked during the afternoon. The crowd was, on the whole, quiet and good-natured, and much confidence was expressed in the ability of the bank to redeem its obligations. A run was made on the National Gold Bank and Trust Company, but the bank continued paying until the closing hour and asserted its ability to settle all demands in coin or bonds. Other banks in the city expect no unusual demand on their resources.

The San Francisco and Pacific Stock Exchanges held no sessions this afternoon, adjourning to call. The former passed a resolution forbidding members to do business in the interim. The late hour at which the suspension of the Bank of California occurred renders it difficult to calculate the effect on other financial interests at present.

Latest—The general feeling about town to-night is rather blue. The cashier of the National Gold Bank and Trust Company stated to a gentleman who interviewed him this evening, that they would open in the morning, but might have to engage in business the day. This bank paid out all its gold this afternoon, and a good deal of silver. If it can make arrangements to-night for coin, it may be able to ride to-morrow's run. A run is expected on the San Francisco and Merchants' Exchange Banks to-morrow. A meeting of bank presidents is called for this evening to convert measures of relief. The Board of Brokers have also called a meeting.

BALTIMORE.

Failure of the Largest Sugar Importing House in the United States—Liabilities $2,500,000.

BALTIMORE, August 26.—Stirling, Ahrens & Co., said to be the largest sugar importing house in the United States, suspended payment this afternoon. Mr. Ahrens thinks their liabilities will amount to about $2,000,000, but that if their assets are judiciously administered the creditors will ultimately be paid dollar for dollar. He assigns as the causes for the failure, the general depression of business and shrinkage in the value of coffee and sugar, of which the firm have large stocks. They have also much real estate not at present available. A detailed statement of their affairs will be prepared as soon as possible. The debts are due to parties in this city and in Cuba almost exclusively. It is said that the business of the firm dooted up $40,000,000 per year. They were proprietors of two large sugar refineries, the Merchant's and the Chesapeake, and agents of two others, the Calvert and the Maryland. The effect here of the failure remains to be developed.

Later—It is now ascertained that the liabilities will not exceed one and one half millions, of which one million is due in Baltimore, to merchants, banks and private banking houses. The firm employed 500 men in their refineries and barrel factory. The immediate cause of the failure is said to be the shrinkage in molasses.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRADING COMPANY.

Meeting of the American Board of Directors at St. Louis—The English Deputation Leave for Home.

ST. LOUIS, August 26.—The American Board of Directors of the Mississippi Valley Trading Company, held a meeting here last night, at which Mr. Warroll, Managing Director, was instructed to visit Louisville, Kentucky, with the view to establishing the central office of the company at that point. He was further instructed to visit all the sea ports from Norfolk, Virginia, to Galveston, Texas, and to report upon their adaptability, as parts of the country for the operation of the company. He was also requested to visit all the railroads in the Mississippi Valley and Gulf States, and report upon the facilities afforded by each for the transmission of merchandise and the products, and also upon the most desirable centers for the operations of the company, and upon the agricultural, mineral and other resources of the country through which the several railroads pass, so as to enable the company to decide which are the most inviting fields for emigration. The last of the one quarter per cents are in fair demand, contrary to general expectation. The directors of the Bank of England announce the rate of discount unchanged. The English deputation left last night for England. The directors of this side of the water are E. R. Shankland, of Dubuque, Iowa; Judge John P. Jones, of Barton, Arkansas; Rev. J. T. Barger, of New York; Dudley C. Adams, of Iowa; Colonel D. A. Aiken, of South Carolina; J. T. Smith, of Georgia. There are several others yet to be appointed.

FIRE RECORD.

Memphis—$27,000.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 26.—About twelve o'clock last night, the Memphis Wood Works, on Georgia street, together with a large amount of lumber and valuable machinery, were totally consumed. The stable belonging to the company, in which were a number of wagons and seven mules, were also burned. So intense was the heat that one of the steam fire engines was nearly lost, and was only saved by the use of other engines, playing on the men who extricated it, and in accomplishing this Captain Raja and one of his men were severely burned. The watchman on duty at the works saw two men hurriedly leave the grounds just before the fire. He fired upon them as they ran. It is believed the fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss is about $27,000, upon which there is $17,500 insurance—$2,000 each in the Globe, of Chicago, and the Amazon, of Cincinnati, and the remainder in local companies.

Quincy Massachusetts—$15,000.

BOSTON, August 26.—The Central Hotel and the Robertson building, in Quincy, were burned to-day. Loss $45,000, partially insured.

CASUALTIES.

Indianapolis Young Lady Drowned.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 26.—The body of a young lady named Miss Emma Myers, twenty-two years of age, residing at 22 Indiana avenue, was found in a cistern this afternoon. It is supposed that she fell in and was drowned while attempting to draw some water.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

A dispatch from Rome announces the death of Garibaldi's wife.

Judge Dundy has ordered John. Gordon, the Black Hills miner, to be released by the military.

F. W. Palmer, appointed on the Sioux Commission to negotiate for the purchase of the Black Hills, declines to serve.

Mississippi Republican Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., August 26.—The Republican State Convention continued in session till four o'clock this morning. The proceed

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

IS THE *Post* suffering from an attack of gout? It chatters and raves so deliriously.

THAT must indeed have been "a weak Baptist church" at Lancaster which besought JEFF. DAVIS to deliver a lecture for its benefit!

THE "reform" Democratic Governor of New York appears to be at present too busily engaged in emptying the State prisons to be able to devote any attention to the canal frauds. He is pardoning out burglars and thieves by wholesale.

THE independent political movement in Maryland is greatly alarming the rock rooted Bourbons. At present the Republicans are quietly looking on, but at the proper time they will probably give the iconoclasts a lift, if they seem to deserve it.

THE tablet over the grave of HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, the child-world's SHAKESPEARE, bears the beautiful inscription: "He lives in the memory of little children forever." Never breathed epitaph more immortal fragrance than that.

THAT new "national" political party is wandering disconsolately about like JAPHET in search of his father. General BANKS politely gives it the go by, and General BARTLETT states emphatically that the use of his name in connection with the movement was without his knowledge or consent. The search for some one willing to stand as a god-father for the mongrel brat promises to be long and weary.

AT A reception the other day given in Buffalo to a squad of Mississippi editors, their spokesman said, in the course of his response: "Yes, fellow-citizens of Buffalo, we are in the interest of peace—God-like peace. In the glowing language of the inspired psalmist, 'Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war.'" He may be pious, and quite ready to be harmonized, but he certainly ought to buy a copy of SHAKESPEARE.

"OF ALL the fools in this world," says the Rochester *Express*, "the greatest fool is the fool who is voluntarily and conspicuously a noisy, blatant fool, and who glories in his foolishness, thinking it smartness, and all the while quite unconscious of what a confounded fool he is." Which is very true; nevertheless that editor may count himself precious lucky if he escapes a joint suit for libel damages at the hands of ALLEN and CARY.

THE other day the *Courier-Journal* tenderly inquired: "From what den of thieves does the St. Louis *Dispatch* get the money with which it exes out its feeble existence?" eliciting the following prompt and touching response: "Eastern subsidies and Louisville lottery slush beat four aces these times, even in the hand of an adept equal to the *Courier-Journal*." Each of these papers is an honored exponent of the life-giving principles and practices of the incorruptible Democracy!

THE Maine election occurs on the 13th of September. The campaign is being vigorously waged, and the vote promises to be unusually heavy. The election will have for one of its effects the adoption or rejection by the people of a series of constitutional amendments, the most important of which provide for a general law as opposed to special legislation, for the Executive appointment of municipal judiciary and police, and for the exclusion from the right of suffrage for ten years of all persons bribing or being bribed at elections.

THE manufacture of pig iron is assuming prominence among the industries of the Pacific coast. We recently called attention to the efforts that are being made to establish furnaces in the northern part of Oregon. The Texada Iron Mines of British Columbia are also being profitably worked. These mines are on Texada Island, in the Straits of Georgia, between Vancouver Island and the mainland of British Columbia. The deposits are very extensive, and carry about seventy percent. of iron. They are favorably situated, being surrounded by an abundance of timber and limestone.

EVEN the ultra free trade *Pall Mall Gazette* opposes the extension of the English free trade principle into India through the repeal of the duties on English goods imported into that Empire, and says, speaking of protective tariffs:

"Such tariffs have taught many countries the strength of which they were ignorant. But for the artificial profits which protective duties give, much of the producing power of the world would have remained dormant or sterile. An import duty which taught the natives of India that they could spin and weave cotton by machinery as cheaply as Englishmen in England will have added to the wealth both of India and of the world."

Is the force of this statement lessened when applied to our own country instead of the Oriental dependencies of Great Britain?

THE British trade returns for July indicate a continued depression in the trade of cotton, woolen and silk manufactures, and a stationary trade in linen goods. There was a decline of three million yards in the export of cotton goods as compared with July, 1874, and of a million and a half yards of woolen and worsted stuffs. Taking all yarns and fabrics, including haberdashery, together, the value in July was £10,340,982, against £10,763,667 in the corresponding month last year. The exports of iron show an increase in quantity but a decrease in value, as compared with July, 1874. As compared with July, 1873, there is a decrease of about four per cent. in quantity, and of more than twenty-five per cent. in value. The imports of the month show an increase in value of £1,700,000.

THE New York *Herald* of Wednesday contains a special letter on Georgia from Mr. NORDHOFF, in which it is shown that the colored people of that State paid taxes last year on over six million dollars' worth of property, and that they were the owners, at that time, of 335,769 acres of farming land, and of city and town real estate to the assessed value of $1,200,000. Considering the fact that these people were slaves only nine years before, that they owned, when they obtained their freedom in 1865, absolutely nothing except what they stood in, and that they have acquired all this property in seven years, this is certainly a remarkably creditable showing. The writer adds that "means not at all profitable" have been used to overcome the colored vote of the State. In other words, there has been fraud, intimidation and violence. One leading Democrat made this frank acknowledgment:

"In my county and in others I do not doubt there has been ballot box stuffing. This was unknown among us before the war, and it is one of the bad things that will be left here, arising out of the new order of things. I don't justify it, and I very deeply regret it, for once introduced it will continue to be practised; but where the blacks are in a large majority they are the means of very serious robbery, and men are apt to think that anything is justifiable to save themselves from such gross misgovernment."

APART from its political heresies the Memphis *Avalanche* is a sensible and far-sighted journal. Remarking on the fact that last Saturday peaches and pears were so abundant in that market that there was no sale for them, and that, left over until Monday, the fruit became unfitted for use, that paper points out that if the fruit on the farms were dried, the farmer would save his time and labor expended in taveling to Memphis, and make much more on his dried fruit in the winter than he could if fresh fruit were at good prices. It is perhaps doubtful whether more than a handful of the people of that section will profit by the hint thus thrown out, but it is none the less certain that they could, by drying their surplus peach, apple and pear crops, lay up thousands of dollars just as surely as if they had greenbacks in a savings bank, or in the safe of a country merchant, or in their wives' stockings. The South does not begin to appreciate its vast resources, nor to practically utilize those which it theoretically apprehends.

THE principal subject to come before the National Board of Steam Navigation at its annual meeting next week will be the proposed repeal of the Steamboat act of 1871, which steam vessel owners have been fighting since its passage to overthrow. They claim that by its provisions all sorts of useless patents have been foisted upon them, involving them in an immense expense. They instance the mud-drum attachment to steam boilers. Boats plying on some of the Western rivers are bothered by a deposit of mud on the bottoms of their boilers, which retain the heat so as to burn out the bottom and render the boiler liable to burst. This was seized upon as a pretext under the law to compel owners of steam vessels everywhere to purchase mud-drums, at a cost of $400 apiece. Instead of relieving the boilers the drums increased the deposit of mud, and this fact being brought to the notice of the Supervising Inspectors, the order was abrogated, but not until $80,000 had found their way into the pockets of the patentee. One of the inspectors was subsequently discovered to be interested in the patent and was discharged from the service. Another costly piece of foolishness was the patent steam-guage, whose use was discontinued after large sums had been spent on it by steamboat owners and it had proved to be utterly worthless to record the steam pressure. Still another grievance is the safety valve locks, which cost the steamboat owner five dollars apiece, and whose use is still obligatory, although the same locks are sold to railroad companies at a dollar and a half each, and a much better lock is in existence which sells at twenty-five cents. There are also other causes of complaint; but the most fertile source of dissatisfaction is the liability clause. If a man owns five thousand dollars in a steamboat, and through the carelessness of its captain a collision should take place involving a hundred thousand dollars damages, his private property is liable to his proportionate share of those damages over and above his interest in the boat, and to the entire amount if his copartners have not the wherewithal to bear their proportion. Many boats in the West are now, on this account, run by limited liability stock companies, incorporated under State laws, but if they happen to get caught outside of their State the law becomes operative on their property and person. The object of the Convention will be to secure more uniformity, and it is thought that this can be best done by a repeal of the old law and the substitution of a new one.

EX-PREMIER GLADSTONE has lately collected in a single volume his three essays on the dogmas of the Papacy, and published them under the title, "Rome and the Newest Fashions in Religion." The preface to the book introduces some new material which will tend to stimulate the controversy. He also takes up the question of religious toleration in Maryland, which the Catholic papers of this country have lately been claiming as a Catholic measure and a contrast, very much in the Church's favor, to the New England treatment of heresies. He finds the boasted Maryland toleration act to have been the work of a Legislature whose majority were Protestants, and even in that view the mere echo and fulfillment of an order of the House of Commons. He says:

"By the fourth article of the charter we find that no church could be consecrated there except according to the laws of the Church at home. The tenth article guaranteed to the colonists generally 'all privileges, franchises and liberties of this our kingdom of England.' It was in 1649 that the Maryland Act of Toleration was passed; which, however, prescribed the punishment of death for anyone who denied the Trinity. Of the small legislative body which passed it, two-thirds appear to have been Protestant, the recorded number being sixteen and eight respectively. The colony was open to the immigration of Puritans and all Protestants, and any permanent and successful oppression by a handful of Roman Catholics was altogether impossible. But the Colonial Act seems to have been an echo of the order of the House of Commons at home on the 27th of October, 1645, that the inhabitants of the Summer Islands and such others as shall join themselves to them 'shall, without any molestation or trouble, have and enjoy the liberty of their consciences in matters of God's worship,' and of a British ordinance of 1647."

Speaking of the public sentiment behind Mr. GLADSTONE that presses him onward in the conflict he appears to have chosen as his mission, and of the sturdy Protestant spirit which animates the English people, the Springfield *Republican* very significantly observes: "It may be coming nearer than we think—the day when it will be tested whether there is anything answering to that spirit in the American people." It is at our doors now.

THE recently published report of the Boston Board of Health, in connection with the report of the Registrar, develops some interesting facts pertaining to the Irish population of that city. During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 3,798 children of unmixed Irish parentage were born, and only 2,951 of parents born in the United States. At first glance this would look as if the Irish were increasing faster than the natives, but an analysis of the figures shows that this is not so. Looking into the death rate it appears that only 2,291 American born persons died in the year, while 4,661 Irish born persons died. The surplus of births over deaths, thus, among the Irish born was only 137, while among the American born it was 669. Unless, therefore, the Irish born are increased by immigration in Boston they are actually losing ground as compared with the American born. Moreover, the births from all except the unmixed Irish born parents numbered 7,919 in the year, and the deaths of the same class 4,151 only, showing an increase of 3,732, or nearly one-half of the whole number of births; while the unmixed Irish born increase was but 137, or about one twenty-eighth of all the births. So there is no danger of realizing General BUTLER'S recent prediction that New England would soon be in possession of the Irish.

THE political cauldron in Massachusetts begins to simmer. The leaders of the Republican party are confident of carrying the State by an old-fashioned majority, and we sincerely hope they will. This, however, will depend upon their action next month. There are many questions to be harmonized and many prejudices to be laid aside. The nomination of ex-Governor TALBOT will simply be a renewal of the liquor issue, and a second edition of the campaign of last year, which resulted so disastrously. He should voluntarily stand aside.

The General Railway Prospect.

Notwithstanding the protracted stagnation and reaction in the great railway building movement, there is increasing evidence that the recovery is in progress, and that the enormous amount of capital invested in the trades connected with railway construction steadily forces this continued activity, and only awaits the reorganization of the finances of the suspended lines to go ahead again the same as before. In the populous districts of the Republic the increase of new mileage is steady, though of course limited. But the most significant indication of the revewal of the great movement is to be seen in the progress of projects that have been regarded as extreme and visionary. The Canadian Pacific Railroad, though lying north of the Northern Pacific line, is actually being built. The link of sixty-five miles from Lindsay, in Ontario, to the mouth of French river, Georgian bay, is graded and ready for the rails. Another link of forty-five miles, from Thunder bay to Shebandowan, is under contract, and also the line from Rat Portage to Red river, 114 miles, and the line to Port Garry will be in working order in 1877. We fancy that few of our readers have ever imagined this line to be within the limits of probability. But British energy is making it a reality, while our own countrymen have been regarding the Northern Pacific line as a gigantic delusion.

A line more extraordinary than the Canadian is the railway from Egypt to Soudan, Central Africa, which is now being constructed under the direction of an English engineer, a length of 200 miles, the rails having been laid a portion of the distance. Our English advices state positively that a part of the Russian railway from the shores of the Caspian Sea to the newly conquered provinces of Central Asia has been actually built. The same authorities speak of 500 miles of railway in New Zealand and 500 miles in South Africa as in progress. To return to our own country we find railroad building very active in the wildest parts of California, Oregon and Colorado, and many short lines also being built in the older Atlantic States, which we have not space to narrate in detail. The vast amount of business done by the leading companies of the seaboard operates as a constant incentive to the building of long lines of railway or the consolidation of minor lines into main ones. In some cases very important interests have thus been created, as in the case of the Chicago and Northwestern, and by some of the lines in Eastern Pennsylvania and New England.

The prosperity of the States west of Pennsylvania and north of the Ohio dates from the rise of the railway system, and has been coextensive with its growth. Ohio was the first to exhibit the effects of this amazing energizer, and Indiana speedily followed. But the power of its improving stimulus as exhibited in Illinois exceeded anything ever seen elsewhere, and inspired a corresponding development all over the Northwest. People everywhere throughout the country have felt that railways could do more for us than for any other nation, because we have such immense spaces to traverse and to occupy, and such vast products to transport. While the enterprise of the English race has been directed seaward, and has made the British mercantile marine the greatest in the world, the American mind has turned naturally to railways, with a fixed determination to make the Republic as great in land transit as England is and has been on the sea. And when we had attained a total mileage equal to that of all Europe we thought that we had achieved the result. Our own belief is that the Republic can and will in the course of time profitably employ two hundred thousand miles of railway, instead of the seventy-two thousand miles we at present have, and that the production of the country will increase with the extension of the railways. —*Philadelphia North American.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Dover-Calais Webb must be web-footed.

The Chicago *Times* wafts some of its offal odors this way.

Tices' Venusian peturbations did not come off according to contract.

There is a soap dealer in Montreal named Munchausen. He furnishes his own lye.

The *Arcadian* has been sued by Edith O'Gorman, "the escaped nun," for libel.

Well; if we can beat England at rifle shooting, England can beat us at swimming.

All the incoming European steamers are crowded now, and will be until Thanksgiving.

They are having sugar parties in Vermont, and find plenty of clean snow for the purpose.

A good working hen will lay exactly six hundred eggs before she passes from under the yolk.

Bass, the great English ale manufacturer, pays a single railway nearly a million dollars a year for freight.

The Prince of Wales is to be presented with an eight thousand dollar mere cash cashmere shawl in India.

Complaints of the disease-producing condiion of the Wabash, Indiana, canal are made all along the line.

A Texas Jew, the only one of his race in the University at Charlottesburg, Va., has taken the gold medal for eloquence.

Blobbs came back from a trouting expedition the other day, having caught nothing. His hopes were all fishin-nary.

Sunset Cox crows at the apparent dawn, to him, of a roost in the Speaker's chair. But Randall threatens to cut his comb.

Senator Thurman has returned from Put-in-Bay quite ill, and is now confined to his room in Columbus. Jaundiced hopes.

The indications now are that the grap crop in California this year will be considerably the largest that has ever been produced.

Walls sometimes have ears. There is a corn-stalk heavily laden with grain which grows out of a stone wall in St. Joseph, Missouri.

Hereafter the Gregorian calendar is to be used throughout Russia, and the people will no longer be twelve days behind the rest of the world.

A poor Frenchman named Venet has just been sent to the hospital on account of having swallowed a pair of spectacles. The doctors 'spec he'll die.

The farmers of Fall River and vicinity compiain of great depredations upon their potato and corn fields by the lazy and impudent workmen on strike.

A Vermont man startled the congregation at church, one Sunday, recently, by shouting out in a nap: "Potatoes, two dollars per bushel, boys."

A tramp at Quincy, Illinois, entered the house of a Mrs. Hug, and was rifling her bureau when she discovered him and hugged him till the police came up.

Power of example. Within a fortnight after Colonel Baker's sentence two other men were arrested in England for similar assaults on women in railway carriages.

Official census returns from all the counties of Wisconsin foot up a total population of 1,236,000, which is an increase of 182,028 or 17½ per cent in five years, a very handsome gain.

President Grant will give the Sartoris family a farewell dinner at Long Branch, today. To-morrow Nellie and her husband sail for England to show the Britishers that blessed baby.

A novel use is to be made of beach and maple trees. A stock company has been ormed at Hornellsville, New York, for the manufacture of the vegetable acids used in painting calico.

The notorious "Irish giant," O'Baldwin, who has but recently been discharged from Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia, after serving a two years' term, is dying from lung disease in New York.

The court house tower of Greensburg, Indiana, is a hundred and forty feet high. Near the top, growing out of the joints of the stone work, is a maple tree eight feet high, with a trunk two and a half inches in diameter. It is supposed to have sprung from a seed dropped by a passing bird.

The following paragraph may be found in the July number of the *American Farmer* for 1847, p. 21: "An English clergyman at Brussels has invented a motive power which promises to rival steam. It is founded on the compression of fluids. Eight pails of water, it is computed, would be sufficient to carry a vessel to the East Indies." Query: was it a Keeley motor?

PERSONAL.

Ann Farley, of New Haven, Conn., whose scalp was torn off, nearly two years ago, in the skirt factory, and upon whose head the operation of skin-grafting was successfully performed, her friends contributing parts of their own scalps, has left the hospital, and is now as well as ever.

The death of ex-Governor Weller, of California, revives this anecdote of him: "Weller was once unfortunate enough to be caught in a shipwreck. Arriving at San Francisco, he was asked by a sympathizing friend if he had lost much. 'Lost everything, sir,' said Weller—'everything but my reputation.' 'Governor,' said the friend, 'you travel with less baggage than any one I ever saw.'"

Lieutenant General Pemberton, late of the Confederate Army, the man whom General Grant whipped at Vicksburg, is now employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in establishing iron works at Perth Amboy. He is a native of this State and a graduate of West Point contemporary with many of the most accomplished officers on both sides during the late war.

A country passenger on a Boston horse car tendered six, instead of seven cents, the regular rate, the other day, declaring that that was all the money he had, and the conductor, having made up his mind to accept it, pulled out his bell-punch, whereupon the passenger, supposing the punch to be a revolver, exclaimed, "For God's sake, don't shoot; I'll give you the other cent," and immediately produced the coin.

The new John the Baptist is the Rev. Samuel Wagner, colored, of Virginia City, Nev. Last Sunday evening he met a crowd coming from a foot-race, and, seizing a gong, rushed out, exclaiming: "Dare's divine worship dis even' at seven o'clock. Hear ye! hear ye! You's been upon de coast for years, followed yer vanities and yer sins, an' neber prayed a prayer since ye come har; and yer knows very well yer soul am in danger, dat yer never kin be saved until yer borned again, for what did Nickamdemus say?"

The Chicago *Tribune* gives a sinister aspect to the report of Mrs. Lincoln's restoration to sanity by saying: "It is to be hoped that this rumor does not grow out of any attempt to stir up scandal and discord by contesting the action of the court. The sad affliction was too apparent to admit of any doubt as to her condition at the time she was sent to the asylum; if she has since recovered, it should be thought to be a matter of congratulation, and not for a renewal of all the disagreeable circumstances that were associated with the attack."

"Professor" Bristol, the balloonist of Cole's circus, came near being a second Donaldson at Bellows' Falls, Vt., a few days ago. He had gone up about a thousand feet, when he struck a current of cold air running parallel with the Connecticut river. Immediately the balloon began to fall with great rapidity, the crowd meanwhile looking on and expecting to see him dashed into the Connecticut at a point where he would go over the falls; but, as he neared the stream, the balloon tacked a little, and, when within twelve feet of the water, the Professor gave a leap up the stream far enough to save himself, and in another second the balloon was dashed over the precipice and almost completely wrecked. The Professor succeeded in swimming ashore, but in his leap he wrenched one of his ankles badly. The balloon was fished ashore at a point below the railroad bridge, but in a very damaged condition.

OHIO NEWS.

H. Sickles, of Marion, was killed on the 21st, by being caught in the belt of a threshing machine.

The Cincinnati police are now arresting all chronic loafers and common thieves found loitering about the city.

Thomas and Nicholas Moran, who kicked their brother William to death last Thursday, have been released by the Cincinnati Police Court on $2,000 bail.

The Port Clinton *News* says: "We are informed that the grape crop of Catawba Island will be largely in excess of what was anticipated in the early part of the season."

A little girl aged thirteen was outraged recently near East Palestine, Columbiana county, by a tramp calling himself Charles Anderson. The villain was arrested and confessed the crime.

A compositor in the Fremont *Journal* office has in his possession the original composing stick which Benjamin Franklin used while learning the printing business. It is made of copper and is quite a curiosity.

The meeting of the Mad River Valley Pioneer Association at Tremont, Clarke county, recently, was the most extensive affair of the kind ever held in the State. Several thousand people from Champaign, Clarke, Miami and Montgomery counties were present.

Soldiers' reunions: Fifty-second Infantry at Newcomerstown, August 26th; One Hundred and Fifteenth Infantry at Alliance, August 27th; One Hundred and Seventh Infantry at Navarre, September 23d; Thirty-eighth Infantry at Bryan, September 1st; First Ohio Light Artillery at Glenville, near Cleveland, September 19th; Ninth district soldiers at Kelley's Island, September 2d.

The Findlay *Jeffersonian* says: In making some changes in the cemetery at Benton Ridge, in this county, a few days ago, it became necessary to disinter some of the occupants, and among them the remains of a soldier of the 99th Ohio, Mr. Harrison Hammond, who died of fever in the Army of the Cumberland in 1863, and was brought home in a metallic casket. On opening the coffin the remains of Mr. Hammond were found to be in an excellent state of preservation, no perceptible change having taken place, except that his hair and beard appeared to have grown since his interment.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Ohio, says: "The school question assumes great comparative importance, and may prove the most serious obstacle to Democratic success." What Thurman denominated "the meddlesomeness of the Catholic priests" is likely to prove a troublesome question for Allen and Cary. The fear that the clericals will run the Democratic party in the near future is reducing its voting strength more rapidly than the leaders are willing to confess. No church party can succeed in this country.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

"When that old hat was new." A Massachusetts man has what is probably the oldest hat in the country, it being two hundred and twenty-five years old, and the wedding hat of one of the original settlers of the State.

A Verdict in Accordance with Proofs. The verdict of the public in favor of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters differs from some that might be mentioned, in being in strict accordance with the proofs repeatedly adduced in support of the claims of America's most popular remedy. It may well be doubted if there was ever a medicine in substantiation of whose merits such a mass of unsolicited testimony has accumulated. An examination of this testimony establishes a fact of the last importance to the sick and debilitated, as well as those who are exposed to unfavorable influences of climate—namely, that the Bitters are an unequalled tonic, an active and thorough specific for every disorder of the digestive, biliary and excretory organs, a reliable promoter of regulating the discharge of the most important functions of the body, and a supreme protective against intermittent and remittent fevers and all other diseases to which malaria gives birth.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive functions necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and affects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

J. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron a sure cure. This is not a new preparation, to be tried and found wanting. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success: It is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure Dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and rising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's, which is put only in 25 bottles. Depot, 29 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Druggists, Dr. F. Kunkel, 29 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Scat, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. Advice free. Send for circular. Go to your druggist and ask for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price, $1 00 per bottle. The Worm Syrup never fails. NWF&W

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, R. S. Reed, Wm. K. Smick, John S. Dilworth, F. Behm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, R. H. Sherman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Gelatine-Coated Pills.
We desire to call the attent on of Druggists and Physicians to the following exposition of the superiority of these Pills:
Th se GELATINE-COATED PILLS are superseding the ordinary SUGAR-COATED PILLS. They are pleasing in app arance, oval in form, the latter a color of the material are completely g sulced. They are RELIABLE, being made strictly in accordance with f rmulas, and of the best materials. They are SOLUBLE; the gelatine in the composition of the sto ach, is speedily converted in q uick and the cont nts of the Pill left free to act. They are VERY EASY TO TAKE; a glass of water have found it impossible to swallow a pain or sugar-coated pi l, are surpri ed at the readiness with which the Gelatine-Coated Pill "goes down," on account of the oval shape and the nature of the coating. The serious accidents which so often result in us aking sugar-coated pills on account of their external similarity, are rendered impossible with our Gelatine-Coated Pills, as, because of the transparent nature of the gelatine, the color of the pill-mass is always observable: the Quinine Pills being light colored; the Comp. Cath., Blue, Brown; Blue Pills blue; Vegetable Cath., black, &c.
A full assortment always on hand, and the lowest discount given to the trade at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of W. V. McELVEERS,
Corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
J. H. BUCHLON,
Merchant Tailor
No. 54 SIXTH STREET,
Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can therefore sell lower than any first-class house in the city.
MUHLANBRING is with this House.

MERCHANT TAILOR
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION AND CONVENTION.

In accordance with the action of the Executive Committee, the REPUBLICAN VOTERS of Allegheny county are hereby requested to meet at the usual places of holding Elections in the several Districts of the Thirty-seven Wards of Pittsburgh, the Eleven Wards of Allegheny, and the Boroughs and Townships, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1875,

BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 5 AND 7 O'CLOCK P. M., and to elect ONE DELEGATE from each of said Election Districts to

A County Convention,

TO BE HELD AT THE COURT HOUSE, IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH,

On Tuesday, September 7, 1875,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,

TO NOMINATE ONE CANDIDATE FOR

County Treasurer.

In addition to one Delegate from each Election District there shall be additional Delegates elected as follows:

First ward, Allegheny, three Delegates at Large.
Second ward, Allegheny, two Delegates at Large.
Third ward, Allegheny, two Delegates at Large.
Fourth ward, Allegheny, two Delegates at Large.
Sixth ward, Allegheny, one Delegate at Large.
Sharsburg borough, one additional Delegate.

These additional Delegates are allowed the Districts named, under the former action of the Committee.

The Primary Elections shall be held by the Republican members of Election Boards, and where vacancies exist the remaining members shall fill them. In Districts where there are no Republican officers, they shall be chosen by the voters assembled.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

RUSSELL ERRETT,
CHAIRMAN.

1875. THE 1875.

PITTSBURGH

Commercial

A Political, Literary, Commercial and General Newspaper,

DEVOTED TO THE

Best Interests of the People!

IN POLITICS.

The COMMERCIAL will hereafter, as heretofore, be devoted to the support of Republican principles, maintaining its independence of the Republican Party, and claiming the right at all times to speak freely and fearlessly on the merits of men and measures. Party government is essential to a constitutional country, and journals claiming to be independent of party are usually also independent of principle. Faithful to the great convictions and aims upon which the Republican Party was based, it is the mouthpiece of no clique or faction, supporting the party solely because it believes that party is founded on principles of Right and Justice.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Of the COMMERCIAL will contain, from day to day contributions from able writers upon all subjects—Political, Literary, Scientific, Legal, Commercial, Foreign and Local—in which its views will be set forth plainly and independently, keeping in view the prime aim of the paper, which is the advancement of the best interests of all sections of the country.

THE MARKETS

Will, as heretofore, receive careful attention. Full telegraphic reports of the State of Business, Prices Current, will be received daily from the Trade Centers of this country and Europe. The Pittsburgh Markets, in all its branches, will be reported fully and accurately. As a commercial journal the COMMERCIAL stands second to no paper in the country. The Financial Column will give daily the ruling rates for money, and the prices of Stocks and Bonds at all the great trading points, with much interesting statistical matter.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY,

Embracing Poems, Sketches, Incidents of Travel, etc., will find a place in the columns of the COMMERCIAL, furnishing abundance of instruction and amusement for the family circle.

ITS NEWS DEPARTMENTS

Will always contain brief but accurate reports of all the occurrences of the day. Liberal expenditures will be made in securing special telegrams and correspondence from the great news centers of the country, so that readers of the COMMERCIAL can always rely on being served with early and reliable news.

In the department devoted to the publication of Local News will be found a complete daily history of the city and its environs, gathered by a corps of careful writers and set forth in attractive style.

TERMS FOR THE

Daily Commercial.

Postage Free to Subscribers.

By mail, per annum.....$10 00
By mail for six months.....5 00
By mail for three months.....2 50
By mail for one month.....1 00

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of The COMMERCIAL, *sent to Subscribers, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January, 1875.*

THE

Weekly Commercial!

A PAPER FOR

THE FARMER,
THE MECHANIC,
THE MANUFACTURER.

Will contain in condensed form all the

NEWS OF THE DAY,

Including the Proceedings of Congress, and of the Legislatures of Neighboring States, Interesting Correspondence, Choice Selections, and

Complete Weekly Market Reports

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR IT.

☞ The *WEEKLY COMMERCIAL* will be sent

Postage Free to Subscribers.

TERMS FOR 1875.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

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One Copy, One Year.....$1 75

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Address all orders and letters to

"THE COMMERCIAL,"
PITTSBURGH, PA

DRY GOODS.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25.
NEW FALL DRESS GOODS!
ON OUR COUNTERS TO-DAY.
AT 25 CENTS,
DOUBLE WIDTH CASHMERES
Good Quality and Desirable Fall Shades.
Having less than 100 pieces of these desirable goods, we cannot guarantee to supply the demand beyond the present week.
Black All-Wool Cashmeres!
WILL BE OPENED THIS MORNING.
At 62½c, 75c, 80c, 90c, and $1 00.
Also all the Finer Grades.
The most Complete Assortment and Best Value that can possibly be offered.
Black Mohair Alpacas,
MOST DECIDED BARGAINS,
At 25c, 31c, 37½c, 50c, 62½c, and 75c.
New Fall Shades in Colored Alpacas.
New Mohairs, Cashmeres and Merinos, all colors.
Silk Poplins, Ponzees and Satteens.
New Tycoon Reppes, Plaids and DeBeges.
Mourning Dress Goods of every description.
SPECIAL GOOD BARGAINS
IN
BLACK DRESS SILKS
At $1 00, $1 12½, $1 25, $1 37½ and $1 50.
BEST BLACK DRESS SILKS
From $2 00 to $3 50.
NEW FALL COLORED DRESS SILKS
At $1 50, worth $2 00.
ALL THE POPULAR BARGAINS IN
Fall Dress Goods
Offered in this Country will be found
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
LADIES' LINEN SUITS
AND
COSTUMES.
Jas. Caldwell and Co
Have just received a Large Assortment of Ladies' Linen Suits and Costumes, which they are offering at a REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT. on Early Season Prices.
FANCY SILKS,
BLACK GRENADINES,
Black Hernanias
AND
Summer Dress Goods,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
BLACK SILKS,
MOHAIR LUSTRES,
ALPACAS, TAMISE CLOTHS,
WOOL DELAINES,
SILK WARP CASHMERES,
ALL WOOL CASHMERES,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Agents for the
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.
Jas. Caldwell & Co.,
Nos. 115 and 117 Federal Street,
Allegheny City, Pa.

CARPETS.
JULY 6, 1875.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS!
During this month, while taking stock, we shall offer goods on hand at the lowest prices ever offered since 1862; will close out many of our new and choice patterns, to make place for others.
At Less Than Actual Cost.
A number of MADE-UP CARPETS, in Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain, will be sold at less than auction prices.
Call early and get the first choice of patterns.
McFarland, Collins and Co
New No. 101 Fifth Avenue.
CARPETS!
Oil Cloths,
Cocoa and China
Mattings,
LINOLEUM,
Rugs, Mats,
Window Shades,
Table and Piano Covers,
IN EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE,
At Reduced Prices.
O. McClintock & Co.,
33 FIFTH AVENUE
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOTELS.
GIRARD HOUSE,
Corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia.
McKibbin, Vosburg & Co,
CHAMBERS McKIBBIN, ROBERT H. VOSBURG, JERE. McKIBBIN.
The above magnificent property has passed into our possession, in the elegance of its interior arrangements, its apartments and Table, it shall equal any Hotel in the country.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.
USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP

DRY GOODS.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25.
New Fall Styles and Materials
IN LADIES' READY-MADE
Suits and Outside Garments!
BOTH OF OUR OWN AND EASTERN MANUFACTURES.
OUR EXTENSIVE
Manufacturing Department!
In the building, from this date forward, will be employed to its utmost capacity in the production of Ladies, Misses and Children's Ready-made Garments of every description, all of which will be made upin the very best manner under the supervision of competent artists, and will be offered at such reasonable prices as will secure rapid sale. Suits, &c., made to order on short notice. Special attention paid to Wedding Outfits. Orders from a distance can be sent by mail, and will be promptly attended to. Write for directions for measurement and samples of goods.
New Fall Shawls and

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 26, 1875.

The banking statistics of New York city compare with the same figures for 1874 quite unfavorably, showing a decrease in capital and circulation, while the total of loans and deposits show only a small increase as compared with the corresponding increase in other sections of the country. The figures are as follows:

STATES.	Capital.	Surplus and undivided profits.	Circulation.	Deposits, including certified checks.	Loans, including overdrafts.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
New England	7 16	3 39	3 58	52 65	
Middle	1 86	Dec. 8 13	9 33	24 14	
Southern	127 10	127 10	76 80	107 47	
Western and Pac.	1 30	44 13	69 62	81 14	

In discussing the causes of the decadence of banking in New York, a correspondent of the *Bulletin* attributes this falling off to the forced retention of reserves which, it is said, "however beneficial this may be to the rural banks, it is not conducive to the welfare of New York bankers or their customers, the mercantile community." The *Bulletin* indorses this proposition, and goes on to say: "But with New York banks the case is entirely different. They hold an enormous amount of the deposits of banks throughout the country, subject to instant call; and they are expected to make advances, in one way or another, to trade in all parts of the country—all this being natural and peculiar to this city as the financial center of the nation; but to perform both these functions and yet be inflexibly bound by reserve laws is an impossibility in banking," and therefore goes on to the conclusion that the reserve laws, so far as New York is concerned, must be repealed.

It might be of interest for the inquiring mind to know whether the object of the National Bank act was to enhance and expand the financial supremacy of New York city, as would be gathered from these remarks. If, on the contrary, the object of that law is to establish and preserve a sound and reliable system of banking, the unprejudiced inquirer would very readily come to the conclusion that if the New York banks cannot do business under the same restrictions of reserve as banks in other parts of the country, they had better go out of business. The remarks of the *Bulletin* concerning the enormous deposits which the New York banks hold is simply an additional reason for reserve restrictions. It might be satisfactory for some of the national banks to be able to expand on their deposits to an indefinite degree without any reserve restrictions; but after the country banks had their fingers burnt once or twice with the inevitable result of such a policy, we hardly think that the financial supremacy of New York would be much benefited thereby.

A very little consideration will serve to point out the direct reasons why banking has been stationary in New York and has progressed in the West and South. The increase of wealth in the West, and the great need for banking facilities which existed there in 1870, together with the steady movement of the center of population in that direction, are sufficient to explain the increase of banking facilities there. On the other hand the population of the Atlantic States has been stationary, and in 1870 New York was sufficiently, perhaps over-abundantly, supplied with banks, which is illustrated by the subsequent bankruptcy of a number of banking establishments not troubled with restrictions about reserve. In conclusion, to suppose it necessary that the country must always be in subjection to the New York banks is foolish; but it is far more foolish to think that that supremacy can be retained by allowing the New York banks to wild-cat on their deposits without let or hindrance, as regards reserve.

—The local money market to-day continued quiet with an abundant supply of loanable funds and light offerings of prime paper for discount. In local stocks and securities there is nothing very important to note. We learn that in Baltimore the other day Pittsburgh and Connellsville bonds sold at 98, an advance of ½ per cent. on the latest previous sales. The same condition of monetary ease as before noted in other financial centers continues, except that in New York there appears to be a slightly increased demand for discounts from the mercantile classes. The following statement of the leading financial centers of the world shows:

Paris	4	@3
Amsterdam	3½	@4½
Hamburg	4	
Berlin	5	@4½@5
Frankfort	4	@4½
Vienna and Trieste	4½	@5
Madrid, Cadiz and Barcelona	6	@6 @8
Lisbon and Oporto	6	@6½
St. Petersburg	5½	@6 @6½
London	3	@3½
Berlin	3	@2½@3
Turin, Florence and Rome	5	@6½
Bremen	3½	@3½
Leipzig	5	@4½
Genoa	5	@4½
Geneva	3½	@3½
New York	3½	@4½
Calcutta	2	@2½
Bombay	6	@5½
Copenhagen	6	@5½

—The *Financial Chronicle* states the causes for the stagnation of money in England and its reflected influence on the other money centers of the world as follows:

The Bank of England, since the suspension of specie payments in France, has become the great financial clearing house of Europe and of the commercial world. Through that institution and the system of banks of which it is the center, the great transactions of modern commerce are adjusted without the intervention of more than a very small proportion of actual cash. If that institution, then, be the center and heart of the financial circulation of Europe, it is natural that we should find there the same conditions which notoriously prevails elsewhere. This stagnation is the most serious symptom of the existing case of money. We have several times of late called attention to the fact that the recent rates of the Bank of England, low as they were, were high relatively to the rates current here. In spite of the positive expectation of the English authorities through several months past that the bank would have to resort to high rates "to protect and to replenish its gold reserve," they have been unable to see how such rates could prevail, or how any institution, however strong, could succeed in keeping them up in the face of the powerful forces which are acting on the loan market to depress the rates of money, both in Europe and elsewhere. These forces are numerous. One or two of them are specially conspicuous just now.

—A local circulation seems to be in use in the city of St. Louis to the extent of three hundred thousand dollars issued under an ordinance passed in the year 1873, in notes of one, two and three dollars, which were made receivable by the city government in payment of all taxes, licenses and dues of the city. These notes, which are in imitation of the greenbacks, are paid out by the city authorities to the contractors, and by the latter to laborers, and thus they gradually get to the tradesmen, are deposits in banks, and by the banks paid back to the city in exchange for greenbacks. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* calls attention to the fact that the circulation is liable to a national tax of ten per cent., but has never paid it, and is not returned as liable to tax. That journal says:

"Of course all this is flagrant violation of law by on the part of the banks, but equally on the part of the city. The law is explicit on both points. The question occurs, Is it possible that the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district of St. Louis is ignorant of the fact that the city is and has been for twenty months in daily violation of the law which he is bound to enforce? Is it possible that he has informed the Treasury Department of the fact, and that the Department has refused to prosecute either the banks or the city? If the act of the city of St. Louis is held not to be in violation of the laws we have specified, the country will be deluged with 'paying money.' Indeed! St. Louis has inflated the currency $270,000, or about $1 per capita for its population, and equally as much an inflation of $40,000,000 in the whole country."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 26, 1875.	10:30 M.	11:30 M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	...	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	123¾	...	123⅝	...	123⅝	...
5-20's, 1865, coup	118¼	...	118¼	...	118¼	...
5-20's, 1865	118	...	118	...	118	...
5-20's, 1865, registered	118¼	...	118¼	...	118¼	...
5-20's, 1867, registered	120¾	...	120¾	...	120¾	...
5-20's, 1867	120¾	...	120¾	...	120¾	...
5-20's, 1868	120¾	...	120¾	...	120¾	...
10-40's	114⅝	...	114⅝	...	114⅝	...
10-40's, coupon	114⅝	...	114⅝	...	114⅝	...
Currency 6's	123	...	123	...	123	...
New 4 per cents	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Union Tel	84⅝	84	83⅞	83½	83⅝	84¼
Pacific Mail	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39
Panama	140	...	140	135	...	...
Adams Express	...	101½	...	...	...	...
Wells-Fargo Express	...	80	...	80	...	...
American Express	...	60½	...	61	...	...
United States Express	...	52	...	52	...	...
N. Y. Central	104⅝	...	...	...	...	...
Erie	16	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	16
Michigan Central	...	65	...	...	...	...
Michigan Southern	61⅜	61⅝	61¾	61⅝	61¾	61¾
Illinois Central	98⅛	...	98⅜	...	98⅜	...
Cleveland & Pitts	90	...	91	...	91	...
Chicago & Northw'n	41⅝	41	41	41	41⅛	41⅛
Do. preferred	57⅜	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
Rock Island	...	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
St. Paul common	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
Do. preferred	...	84	...	...	...	84
Wabash common	...	...	...	...	...	6¾
Fort Wayne	99⅜	...	99½	...	99½	...
Ohio & Mississippi	19⅝	19	19⅝	...	19⅝	19⅝
Toledo Pacific	75	74	74	74	74	74
Harlem	134½	134	134	...	134	...
Hannibal & St. Jos	27	...	27	...	27	...
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	13	...	13	...	13	...
Iron Mountain	8	...	8	...	8	...
C., C. & I. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Pacific	4⅝	...	4⅝	...	4⅝	...
South Carolina, July	27	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri 6's	110⅜	...	...	...	...	...

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	20¼	57
Reading	57½	57
United Cos. of N. J	130½	131
Oil Creek	9¼	9¾
Lehigh Valley, sales	62¾	63
Allegheny Valley	48½	48¾
Central Transportation, sales	4½	5
Lehigh Navigation	54	...
Pa. & Read. R. 2nd m. b	74½	75

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 113⅛.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Gold opened at 113 advanced to 113⅜ and closed at 113⅛. Rates paid for borrowing were 1-32 and 1-64 per cent. per diem and 7, 6, 3, 1 and 2 per cent. per annum. At the close loans were made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds closed firm. Railroad bonds were firm in late dealings. Union Pacific firsts rose to 108¾. Land grants were in demand at 101, with none offered under 101¼. Specimens of Union Pacific Sinking funds were made below 98. One lot of $48,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible brought 85. Central Pacifics sold at 102¾. Western Pacific at 95 and Erie fifths at 93¾. In State bonds Tennessee's were firm this afternoon. Old sold at 55, against 51¾ at first board and closed at 56¾. The new series, which declined to 50¾, closed at 53 asked without any bid. The stock market, which was quiet and lower in the forenoon, closed active and still lower, except Erie, which remained steady. Panama fell off from 141 to 140, Pacific Mail from 42 to 41¾, preferred from 85¾ to 84¾, St. Paul from 87¾ to 87¾, preferred from 84 to 83¾, Ohio and Mississippi from 19¼ to 19⅜, Lake Shore from 81¾ to 81¾ and Union Pacific from 76¾ to 76¾. At the close there was a fractional recovery in St. Paul and Ohio and Mississippi. Fort Wayne was strong and advanced to 99½. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 84,725 shares, of which 7,500 were Lake Shore, 11,500 Northwestern common, 2,600 preferred, 13,100 Pacific Mail, 5,600 Ohio and Mississippi and 15,200 Western Union.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Tel. Co	83⅝	St. Paul	87¾
Pacific Mail	41¾	Do preferred	83¾
Adams Express	101½	Wabash	8½
Wells-Fargo Ex	80	Do preferred	24
American Ex	62¼	Fort Wayne	99½
United States Ex	48½	Terre Haute	6¾
New York Central	104½	Do preferred	20
Erie	16	Chicago & Alton	103½
Do preferred	25	Do preferred	110
Hudson River	104½	Ohio & Mississippi	19⅜
Do preferred	130	C., C. & I. C	4½
Mich. Central	65¼	Burlington & Q	120
Lake Shore	81¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	22¾
Illinois Central	98¼	Del. & Lack	121
Cleveland & Pitts	90	Del. & Hud. Canal	112
Northwestern	41¾	Union Pac. stock	76¾
Do preferred	56½	Central Pacific	102¾
N. W. Central	31½	Union Pacific bds	108¾
Rock Island	96¾		

GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	123⅝	U. S. 1868	120¾
5-20's, 1864	116¾	New 5's	110¾
5-20's, 1865	118	10-40's	114¾
5-20's, 1865, new	118¼	5-20's, 1867	120¾
5-20's, 1867	120¾	Currency 6's	123

STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	53¾	Virginia, old	39½
Tennessee, new	35¼	Missouri 6's	101½
Virginia, new	39¾		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 26, 1875.

The condition of trade among the wholesale commission houses to-day was not materially changed from that reported yesterday. There was a fair activity in grain, breadstuffs, provisions, groceries and general merchandise, but divisions continued rather dull. Petroleum was active with an advance in crude. Drugs and chemicals, glassware, lumber and building materials were only moderately active at steady prices.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	427	Cheese, lbs	60
Corn, bus	400	Wheat, bus	1,515
Oats, bush	11,207	Butter, pkgs	74
Bacon, tcs	70	Oats, bush	20

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There was a moderately active business at steady prices. Wheat was rather easy. We heard of a sale of half-car-load winter, old, at $1 53. Supplies quote old winter red at $1 50@1 60 per bushel for white; $1 56@1 58 for amber; $1 55@1 55 for red winter. New wheat was rather irregular; quotable at $1 45@1 47. Corn was quiet and unchanged with rather light receipts. We quote shelled at 83@84c per bushel, for prime yellow; 80@82 for low mixed and white. Ear was quotable at 82@83c for prime yellow track; 79@80c for mixed. Oats were moderately active. We quote new at 48@50c per bushel for prime white; 45@46 for mixed. Old oats were nominally quoted at 65c. New rye was quoted at 95c@$1 00 without much business. Nothing was reported in barley. Jobbing transactions ruled 2@4c above quotations.

FLOUR—Market moderately active and prices easy. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows:

White wheat flour $8 25 ₰ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 75 red wheat flour $7 50; in sacks $3 50; 5 ₰ cans $3 90; 10 ₰ cans $5 00; 20 ₰ boxes 40c ₰ ₰. Market steady and unchanged.

BRAN—Quoted as follows: ¼ ₰ cans $1 50 ₰ dozen; ½ ₰ cans $3 00; 1 ₰ cans $5 50; 5 ₰ cans $25 00; 10 ₰ boxes 40c ₰ ₰. Market steady and unchanged.

HOMINY—Quoted at $3 50@3 75 ₰ bbl. Oatmeal are scarce at $7 75@8 25; wild mustard, of—, quality flour $7 75@8 00. Wisconsin is quoted at $6 75@7 00; Minnesota, $7 00@7 25; red winter wheat flour is nominal at $7 25@7 50; Graham flour at $7 00; self raising flour, in 6 ₰ packages, $3 25 ₰ bbl; Indian cornmeal 95c per bushel; oatmeal $8 50 per bbl; kegs $4 50; rice flour $5 per bbl.

HAY—There is an easy feeling at unchanged values. We quote prime timothy on track, at $22 00@22 50 per ton; No. 2, $20 00@21 00. Sales from store were active at $23 00@25 00.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at $1 60@1 65 ₰ cwt; seconds $1 10@1 25 ₰ cwt; middlings $1 50 @1 60 ₰ cwt; chopped feed $1 65@1 70 ₰ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₰ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The demand continues active and fully up to the supply, with prices steady. We quote choice eating apples $1 00@1 50 ₰ barrel; large cooking $3 50@4 00; common to medium grades in light demand at $2 00@3 00.

BEANS—The market continues very quiet without much demand. We quote prime medium at $2 10@2 15; the range of fancy varies.

BUTTER—Prime to choice grades of white butter are readily disposed of at good prices. We quote extra creamery fresh, packed with ice, at 27@28c; choice to prime rolls 24@26c; prime solid packed 22@23c ₰ pound; fair to good 18@19c; common 16@17c.

CHEESE—There is a fairly active but steady movement at unchanged prices. We quote at 11@12c ₰ lb for prime Ohio factory; New York factory 12½@13½c; Sweitzer 15@16c; Limburger 14@16c.

EGGS—The market is dull and lower at 12@ 13c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FEATHERS—The market is active and strong. We noted large transactions at 57@58c. A light jobbing business is reported at 55@70c.

FRUIT FRUITS—With a light supply of peaches and no variations to-day the market was rather firm. We quote peaches at $1 50@1 75 per box for choice; 50@$1 25 for common grades. Plums were easy at $1 50@2 00 per hundred; canteloupes $4 00@5 00 per hundred. Plums in fair demand at $1 50@4 00 per bushel. Common pears are active at $7 00 per bushel; country do $5 00@6 00.

HONEY—New honey is in fair supply, meeting with a moderate demand at 25@30c per pound; old is quoted at 20@25c per pound.

POTATOES—The market continues easy and prices depr ssed. We quote at $1 75@2 00 per bbl, 50c per bushel from store; 35@40c on track. Sweet potatoes were in large supply and prices easy. We quote at $5 00@6 00 per barrel.

POULTRY—There is a moderately active trade Spring chickens are quoted at 45@50c per pair; old hens 65@70c per pair.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quiet at $1 95@2 00; timothy seed is jobbing at $3 15@3 25 per bushel; in round lots $3 00@3 05, with a sale reported of 80 sacks at $2 90. Clover seed $5 25@5 50.

VEGETABLES—With a liberal supply and active demand prices are easy. We quote: Cabbages $5 00@6 00 ₰ hundred. Onions $3 00@4 00 ₰ barrel. Tomatoes in good supply and easy; $1 50@2 00 ₰ bushel.

Grocerie.

There continues to be a moderate business in standard groceries at unchanged quotations. Coffee continues firm under the influence of a good demand and favorable advices from Brazil and Europe. The receipts of Rio and Santos at New York during the week have been 26,587 bags up to yesterday morning, and the sales 42,351 bags. The visible American supply then was 372,581 bags, of which 64,418 bags were in New Orleans, Hampton Roads, Richmond, Baltimore and New York 33,510 being in New York. As regards the movement of Brazil coffee during the month ending the 23d inst., the receipts at New York were 158,921 bags, and the sales 113,910 bags; at Baltimore the receipts were 51,300 bags, and the sales 65,197 bags; at New Orleans the receipts were 35,632 bags, and the sales 29,868 bags; at Richmond 7,400 bags were received (within a few days), and none sold. The demand for sugar is quite active for raising operations, although the trade in this section for that purpose is by no means what it usually is, as the crop is short fruit crops. It is a matter of some interest to note the estimate of 1874-75 crop of Louisiana sugar, which, from that given was 196,867 hogsheads, while it appears the yield of molasses was 11,536,928 gallons. Rice has been doing a fair trade, and the market rules steady. The call for Japan has not been very brisk, and the arrivals are not large and holders have been firm in their views. Green has sold fairly, though unquestionably more business could have been done had it not been for the firmness of holders, who would not make concession in order to stimulate business especially where the fine grades were concerned. For Oolong the demand has been rather the best of any, and prices have ruled firm. The whole market closes quiet, however, though generally steady. Molasses, syrups, rice, spices, &c., are unchanged and fairly steady prices. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.	₰ lb.	*Sugars.*	₰ lb.
Fancy Rio	20 c	Standard A	10½
Choice Rio	24 c	Standard B	10¼
Prime Rio	23 c	Extra C	10⅛
Good Rio	22 c	Extra Cyellow	9⅞
Java	33½c	Extra B—yellow	10 c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	9 @ 12
Rio, in papers	29 c	Cut Loaf	12½
Rio, in bulk	28½c	Crushed	11¾c
Java, in papers	36 c	Powdered	11¾c
Java, in bulk	35½c	Granulated	11¼c
		Coffee A	11 @11¼
Young Hyson 50c@$1 00		Strl'y ch'c N. O.	72@75c
Gunpowder	50c@1 25	Prime	70c
Imperial	50c@1 25	Good	65c
Japan	55c@1 00		
Oolong	25c@	Ex. wine drips	70c
Fancy	1 00	Sugar drips	60c
Souchong	25@ 85	Lamgedoke	35@50c
Rice.		*Starch.*	
Choice Carol'a	8½c	Pearl	5 c
Patna	7½@8 c	Silver gloss	10½c
Rangoon	7¼@7½c		
Spices.		*Soaps.*	
Cloves	50 c	Irish soap ₰ box	1 50
Allspice	12½@13c	Babbitt's best ₰ bx	7 00
Cassia	33 @35 c	Do. N. Y. City	9½c
Nutmegs	110	Germantoilet	7½c
Pepper	25 c	*Soda.*	
Candles.		Bi-carb, in 10-lb kgs	6c
Star, full weight	18 c	Bi-carb, in 25 lb papers	6c
Stearine	16 c		

FISH—The market continues active, and unchanged with a fairly steady demand. We quote:

No. 1 extra mess	$23 50
No. 1 mackerel, ₰ bbl	24 00
No. 1 mess	22 00
No. 1, shore	21 00
No. 2	18 00
No. 3	12 00
Trout	7 50
White fish, hf bbls	5 50
Lake herring, half	4 50
Pickerel	4 50
Labrador split, her.	
ring, ₰ bbl	10 00

The market is steady and moderately active trade at firm prices. We quote as follows:

Manufactured—	
Spun roll	60@63c
Black Navy	55@58c
Blue Navy	50@53c
Louisville Navy	63@68c
Louisville Cav	68@70c
Virginia Navy	60@63c
Virginia Tens	58@64c
Virginia Cav	58@60c
Double Thick	63@65c
Flounders	65@75c
Bright pounds	68@81c
Black Quarters	57@63c
Range & Fancy	45@50c
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c
Fine Cut	55@60c
Cut and Dry	55@62c
Scotch Snuff	65@75c
Black Snuff	60@65c

Six Twist	43@55c
Smoking—Granulated	50@75c
Western Leaf—	
Wrappers	18@25c
West Virginia leaf—Jugs	9@12c
Ohio Seed wrap'r	8@25c
Ohio Seed filler	9@12c
Conn. (choice)	
wrapper	60@70c
Conn. filler	12@15
Havana wr'p's	125@250
Havana fillers	95@$1 25
Cigars—	
Penn'a. Seed	$15@20
Connecticut	25@30
Seed & Havana	30@35
Havana	60@150

Terms, cash in 30 days.

The market is moderate at steady prices. We quote: Raisins —layers, ₰ box, $3; London layers do, $4 25; clusters, $4 25@4 50; Muscatels, $4 25@4 50; Currants—new 7½c. Citron 33c. Prunes 8c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; Ivica shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 50c; do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 16c; French do 14c. Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@22c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 7@8c. Lemons—Messina, ₰ box, $4 00. Oranges—Messina, ₰ box, $7 00. Cocoanuts $5 00 ₰ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—We quote: Tomatoes, 3-₰ cans, per doz, $1 50; peaches, 3-lb cans, ₰ doz, $3 00; corn, 2-lb cans, per doz, $2 25; 3-lb cans $2 75; string beans, 2-lb cans $1 50; cherries, 2-lb cans, $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-lb cans, $1 75; strawberries, 2-lb cans, $2 00; raspberries, 2-lb cans, $2 25; asparagus, 2½-lb cans, $3 75; pineapples, 2-lb cans, $2 00; oysters, 2-lb cans, 1-lb pickles, ₰ doz, $1 25; pint pickles, ₰ doz, $1 35; quart do $2 35; half-gallon do $3 75; gallon pickles, ₰ doz, $5 00; 1-lb cans containing 1,200 pickles, $6 00; hf bbls containing 600 pickels, $6 25.

Petroleum.

August 27.—There was a strong and advancing market for crude petroleum, with a gain in values of 2½@3c reported over the previous day. Refined was steady and firm, notwithstanding reports of weaker prices in the East.

CRUDE—The market opened with considerable strength, and by noon an advance was established of 2½@3c. Certificates at wells ruled at 92¾@93c; United do 92¾@93c; outside lines 87½@90c; immediate shipment at 87½@ 1 20. The volume of business was light, sales of 11,500 barrels being reported at Parkers, and 4,300 barrels at other points in the oil regions.

REFINED—The market here was firm, in sympathy with the crude, and 10@15c higher. We quote standard white on the cars at 20½@20¾c, as to location; New York prices 21½c for spot and early September, Philadelphia and Baltimore are quoted at 19¾@21.

OIL BARRELS—Remain dull but unchanged at $1 25@1 40 for city; $1 20@1 25 for country; 90c @$1 00 for second hand.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, August 26.—The *Courier* says: There was moderate business done with little change from Tuesday's quotations. The outside holders were firm at the outside quotations, while bids were scarce. Sales:

1,200 bbls Upper road, spot.....$1 10
1,000 bbls, Upper road, spot..... 1 11½
1,000 bbls Unity, spot..... 1 11½
1,000 bbls, Off City, spot..... 1 12½
3,300 bbls, river district, United, at wells. 87½
2,000 bbls, river district, Mississippi, at wells 87½
2,000 bbls, river district, im. shipment.... 1 10
2,000 bbls, river district, im. shipment.... 1 11½

NEW YORK, August 26, closing 3p. m.—There is a limited business on export account and with the markets at the producing points weak. Sales of 5,000 bbls spot and September at 103c. The closing prices are: Crude in bulk 95c for prompt and 95c for September 98½c for shipping crude 95c; refined 115c for prompt and August; 113c to middle of September; cases 123c; naptha 75c; fine 11,400 to 11,500 test September 18c. For Philadelphia delivery refined is quoted at 10¾c for spot and prompt. At Baltimore fined is quoted at 10¾@10¾c.

TITUSVILLE, August 26.—Market quiet and firmer at $1 12½@$1 15.

OIL CITY, August 26.—Market very firm at $1 15@$1 17½.

ROUSEVILLE, August 26.—Market quiet and weak at $1 07½.

TIDIOUTE, August 26.—Market quiet, and unchanged at $1 18@$1 20.

PARKERS, August 26.—Market opens firm at the bid for United; shipment $1 15 asked. Later—United 91½@$1 01; $1 17½ for shipment. Third dispatch—92½c bid for United, and firm.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.—Market quiet; standard white 10½@10¾c; crude 9c; cases 15½c.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. A McKee & S	Central Ref Co.	50
Central Ref Co	Central Ref Co.	100
H. S. Stewart	George Pohl, Phila	100
Citizens Ref Co.	A H Logan, Phila	200
A. Eckhart & F.	Eugene Poultney, Balt	333
Standard O. Co.	Eugene Poultney, Balt	333
National O. W.	Eugene Poultney, Balt	200
Total		1,316

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J Rushnell	Standard Oil Works	95
J Fisher	Citizens' Oil Works	950
N W Stevenson	Peerless Oil Works	80
J Bushnell	National Oil Works	78
J Bushnell	Model Oil Works	318
O J Grier	Vesta Oil Works	163
Crude	Citizens' Oil Works	100
A Schneck	Riverside Oil Works	190
Total		1,501

General Merchandise.

ALES—The market is moderate at steady prices as follows: X ₰ 90 per barrel; XX $10 00 ₰ barrel; domestic ale, in bottles, $1 50@1 75 per dozen; India ale $11 00 ₰ pipe; Bass' No. 1 and Kilderkins of 72 gallons, $25 00; barrels, 41 gallons, $20,000; bbls, 64 gallons, $35 00; in cases, 4 dozen bottles, $20 75; William Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 3 dozen bottles, $2 75@3 00 ₰ dozen; Robert Younger's sparkling ale $2 75@ 3 00 ₰ dozen; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Dinkey, $2 50@3 00 ₰ dozen. Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 25 ₰ dozen; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 ₰ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND WHISKY—Quote alcohol at $2 40@2 50 ₰ gallon. Highwines are steady at $1 24@1 26 ₰ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a rather light trade doing at unchanged values. We quote: Skins gunny 2¼c; do assorted 2¼c; burlaps, Union bags 24c; American A's 20c; Philadelphia A's 22c; California grain bags 9c; Portland do 10c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 46c; do 2½ bushel 38c; do 2 bushel 33c.

BACON, POTTED—Quoted as follows: ¼ ₰ cans $1 50 ₰ dozen; ½ ₰ cans $3 00; 1 ₰ cans $5 50; 5 ₰ cans $25 00; 10 ₰ boxes 40c ₰ ₰. Market steady and unchanged.

BROOM CORN—The market continues firm, without important transactions. We quote green hurl 10@11c; green medium 12@13c; green stalk hurl 12@13c; green inside and covers 11@ 12c; green brush corn 8@10c; part red and mixed brush range from 2@3c ₰ ₰ less than above.

BROOMS—Trade is active at firm prices. We quote maker's prices as follows: No. 1, fancy, $2 75; No. 2, common, $2 50; No. 3, hurl, $2 75; No. 4, carpet, $3 00; No. 5, parlor, $3 25; No. 6, hurl, $3 75; No. 3, carpet, $4 00; No. 4, carpet, $4 25; fancy, parlor, $4 25@4 50; steamboat whisks, $3 50@4 50; wisps, plain, $1 50@2 00; wisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00; toy brooms, $1 50@ 2 00.

HIDES AND LEATHER—Hides continue dull at lower prices. Leather is quiet and unchanged. We quote as follows:

LEATHER.			
Oak sole, light and		Oak harness, best	
middle	33@38c	city	36@38
Oak sole, heavy	36@38c	Oak harness coun-	
Oak sole, Spanish	36@38c	try	34@36c
Oak, slaughter, in		Bridle fair, ₰ doz	80@85c
rough	26@28c	Band leather ₰ lb	36@45c
Red sole B Amid	36@38c	Hand leather ₰ lb	36@45c
Red sole B heavy	36@38c	Waxed calf	90c@$1 05
Red sole No Orinoco	36@38c	Kip skins, ₰ doz	60@$1 00
Shoe skirting	36@38c	Waxed upper ₰ ft	24@28c
Saddler's skirting	42@45c	Calf skins, No. 1	90@$1 00
Black bridle ₰ doz	$48@$60	Calf skins, No. 2	75@90c

HIDES.

Green salted light ₰ lb	7c	Green salt kip	6@6½c
Heavy steers	6@6½c	Green salt calf	12@14 c
Heavy butchers'	6 c	Green hair calf	9@12 c
Bulls, cow and		Dry flint hides	12 c
steer	5@6 c	Dry Mombas	14@20 c

OILS—There is an active business at steady values. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Linseed oil, pure, per gallon, 74@75c; boiled do, 76@80c; lard light, 150; degrees fire test, 15c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test 16@17c; extra engine (summer), 90c; extra No. 2 engine (amber color), 50c; extra engine (dark), 35@40c; spindle oil, 50c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 20@22c; West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 18@20c; extra No. 1 winter strained, 80c; lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 18@20c; summer burning or tork oil 140 fire test 90c; residuum (prepared), $4 00; residuum (common), $1 60; axle grease, 7c gross, 9c net; boiling nail grease, ₰ pound, 7c; bleached winter whale oil 80c; straits oil, for tanners, 55c. Linseed—In lots of 5 barrels and upwards, raw 73@75c; boiled 77@80c; spirits turpentine 40c.

PAPER—Baling paper 4@6c ₰ ₰, as to quality. manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 60@12c; rag wrapping 4½@45c; felt papers 4@5½c; straw news 7@11c; rag news 12½@13c; book paper 14@ 18c ₰ ₰.

SPOOL POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₰ gross.

RAGS—Cotton mixed at 2½@3c ₰ ₰; and wool-en at 3@5c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Market easy. We quote car lots, ₰ bbl, $1 20@1 25; jobbing lots, $1 45@1 55. Liverpool salt repacked in large sacks of 225 ₰ ₰, $2 per sack; dairy salt in small sacks $3 00 ₰ cwt.

TIN PLATES—There is a moderate trade in tin plates, with a strong downward tendency. Quotations are as follows:

IC, 10x14, charcoal	$11 00
IX, 10x14, charcoal	13 00
IC, 12x12, charcoal	11 00
IX, 12x12, charcoal	13 00
IC, 14x20, charcoal	11 50
IX, 14x20, charcoal	13 50
IC, 12½x17, charcoal	10 50
DX, 12½x17, charcoal	13 00
IC, 14x20, leaded	10 50
IC, 14x20, leaded	12 50
IX, 20x28, leaded	21 00
IX, 20x28, leaded	26 00
IX, 10x14, best coke	9 00
Cut Nails.	4 @4½
Clinch nails	$5 10
Finishing Nails.	
4d	$4 40
3d	4 85
Tinned nails, 3d, ₰ keg	$10 00

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. STG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., August 26, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	W'ND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30 218	58	93	N. E.	Light.	Fair.
2 P. M.	30 105	86	40	S. E.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30 130	69	65	E.	Light.	Clear.

Mean barometer...30.146 Highest thermom....82
Mean thermometer...69 Lowest thermom....55

Auction Sale of Stocks

to-night at eight o'clock at Thomas F. Stewart's sales rooms, corner Fifth and Wood street.

50 shares Third National Bank.
50 shares Fourth National Bank.
25 shares Smithfield National Bank.
40 shares Columbia Oil Company.
25 shares Armenia Insurance Company.
And a large list of other valuable stock.

THOMAS F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

Iron City College,

corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, is now open. Students received at any time. For circulars or other information address the Principal, J. C. Smith, A. M., Pittsburgh.

Excursion Tickets to Saxonburg.

Superintendent Creighton, of the West Penn road, has ordered the issuing of excursion tickets from all points on that road to Saxonburg, Butler county, to persons desiring to attend the Harvest Home at that place. The Harvest Home is the great attraction of the year, and furnishes an excellent opportunity to visit that delightful old town.

Dr Hertz's Life Insurance.

W. F. Robb, Esq., Notary Public, is now engaged preparing the necessary papers to be presented to the companies for collection. It is stated that the amounts are as follow: Hartford, Connecticut, $10,000; New York Life, $10,000, and Charter Oak, of Connecticut, $10,000. The rule is to pay up within ninety days after the papers are presented, if there are no legal grounds for a contest. So far there has been no intention manifested by any of the companies to contest the claims.

The Sharpsburg Counterfeiter.

The United States authorities have determined to prosecute Emil Schwartzwelder, the young man who was committed by a Sharpsburg Justice of the Peace to answer at the Court of Quarter Sessions charged with making and passing counterfeit nickle coin. Attorney Reed has received from Constable Joe McGivern, of Sharpsburg, a lot of samples nickels, such as Schwartzwelder made and passed, and also the implements used in their manufacture. Constable McGivern expects soon to lay his hands on some of Schwartzwelder's confederates.

Attempted Suicide.

Bridget Nolan, a young Irish woman, attempted to commit suicide Wednesday night, by jumping from the Allegheny Suspension Bridge. Officer Hugh Boyle had been observing her movements and caught her just as she was about to take the fatal leap. She formerly resided at McKeesport, but recently had served a term in the Workhouse for some trival offense. She said she had no friends, was out of work and completely discouraged. Officer Boyle had the unfortunate woman conveyed to St. Mary's Hospital, where she will be kindly cared for.

Allegheny Disorderlies.

For some time past the people residing in the neighborhood of Chestnut and Ohio streets, Allegheny, have been annoyed by a crowd of disorderly boys who have been in the habit of insulting people on the streets, throwing stones through windows, and terrifying peaceable citizens in various ways. That bad crowd has at length been gobbled up by the police, and yesterday morning Mayor Phillips spoke briefly to each individual member thereof in substance as follows: Dorsey Wordsworth, thirty days to the Workhouse; Freeman Seville, ditto; John Pierson, twenty days in jail; Albert Scott, five dollars and costs; John Bach, ten dollars.

Arrested on a Bench Warrant.

George Leffer, a former shoe merchant on the South Side, Pittsburgh, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Fife, yesterday, on a bench warrant issued by Judge Collier. It appears that Leffer was owing certain sums of money to several wholesale firms, among whom were J. H. Berland & Co., of Wood street, and Gill Bros., of Liberty street, about a short time ago it is alleged Leffer sold out his business, and the above mentioned firms entered suit against him, charging that he had disposed of his goods for the purpose of defrauding his creditors. The matter being brought before Judge Collier a day or two since he issued the bench warrant. Leffer will be held to await the action of the court.

Dangerous Work.

Hundreds of people were attracted to Diamond street, between Smithfield street and Cherry alley, about ten o'clock yesterday morning, by a loud explosion. It seems that some laborers engaged in making an excavation for a vault in front of one of the buildings in that locality struck solid rock, and found it necessary to bring blasting powder to their aid. The concussion shook the houses in the neighborhood to their foundations and caused many to think there was an earthquake. Aside from the loud report and the consequent excitement, the blast was a failure, as the rock still remained intact. This kind of work is dangerous, and should not be tolerated by the authorities.

Monongahela City Fair.

The annual fair of the Monongahela Driving Park Association will be held at Monongahela City, September 15th, 16th and 17th. On Wednesday there will be a 3:30 trot, and a slow mule race. On Thursday, a three minute trot, and an ox race to saddle; and on Friday, a pacing race and a mule race, free to all. The premiums aggregate $375, for these races. The premium list for horses, cattle swine, agricultural implements, etc, is very full, and equal to those of the best county fairs. Harry Gilbert, of New York, will make two balloon ascensions during the fair. The Secretary will be prepared to receive entries for one week before the fair, and requests all who can to make their entries before that time, as the books will be closed at 11 o'clock of the second day, September 16th.

Pittsburghers at Indianapolis.

A number of Pittsburghers visited Indianapolis recently, and speak in the highest terms of the courtesies and hospitalities extended to them by the people of that prosperous city. They desire to make special mention of the attention shown them by Steam Fire Engine No. 4, whose house is at No. 147 Indiana avenue. The members of the company gave them a practical exhibition of their skill and promptness in responding to an alarm, and satisfied the visitors that the Indianapolis Fire Department is fully up, in equipment and efficiency, to the best organizations in the country. Following are the names of the members: Foreman, E. T. Burgess; engineer, Geo. S. Faulkner; fireman, Wm. Delbrook; reel driver, Orrin Tuttle; engine driver, Eugene Thornhagler; hosemen, M. Slavin, John Rodgers, Jacob Petty, John Sheridan.

A Triple Runaway.

Two horses attached to a wagon ran away on East Ohio street, Allegheny, yesterday morning, and in their course two other teams were encountered, which also caught up the runaway spirit and started off at a lively gait. The three teams dashed along pellmell, causing pedestrians to scatter in every direction. As long as they met with no obstructions the teams got along well enough, no damage resulting to them or their loads. But a triple race like this could not continue very long in a city thoroughfare without a collision or two. The first mishap occurred while the teams were charging through the street, one of the wagons colliding with a post near the sidewalk, where it was changed into a pile of kindling wood and another small heap which seemed to await the arrival of the scrap iron man. Another of the vehicles struck a Troy Hill street car, knocking it endways, badly scaring the passengers, and smashing the wagon to smithereens. The third team ran on for several squares, and was finally stopped. Strange to say, no one was injured.

Suit on a Life Policy for $1,500.

Yesterday, Mrs. Christina Ruth, through her counsel, J. S. McCook, Esq., instituted proceedings in the United States Circuit Court against the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, to recover the amount for which the life of her husband was insured in the defendant company. The affidavit sets forth that the company insured the life of Andreas Ruth on the 29th of December, 1869, in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, in consideration of the annual premium of $63 90. Ruth died February 2, 1875, and the affidavit sets forth that due proofs were immediately thereafter prepared under the direction of the agent of the company, and forwarded to their office in New York. The company replied, alleging discrepancies between the said proofs and the application for the insurance, on file in the office of the company. Further proofs were then sent on to which there has been no answer received. Mrs. Ruth, in her affidavit, further sets forth that she has been informed and believes that the company sent a special agent from New York to investigate the facts in connection with the death of her husband, and that the agent expressed himself satisfied with the result and convinced of the truth of the alleged facts, and that he said that the money would be paid.

THE McMILLAN CENTENNIAL.

The Concluding Ceremonies at Chartiers Church.

On Wednesday the concluding services connected with the centennial of the first visit of the Rev. John McMillan, D.D., to Western Pennsylvania, took place at Chartiers church, near Canonsburg, and was participated in by several thousand persons. The weather, as on the previous day, was as pleasant as could be desired. The church was handsomely decorated for the occasion, with flowers, evergreens, etc. Over the main entrance to the church yard was an arch, with the word "Welcome" inscribed thereon. Over the organ, inside, hung a fine portrait, in oil, of the distinguished divine—the only painting of him ever made. Above the portrait was the word "Centennial," wrought in fern leaves, with the figures "1775"—"1875"—on either side. On the wall opposite the pulpit, in letters of green, was the text "Hither to hath the Lord helped us." On the outside of the church was a long row of tables, amply supplied with provisions for the multitudes.

The exercises of the morning opened with an anthem by the choir, followed with prayer by Dr. Marquis, pastor at Pigeon Creek. The Brown brothers then sang a centennial ode, written for the occasion. Dr. Brownson, of Washington, Pa., then read a scripture lesson. By special request, Dr. Junkins' historical address was read by Rev. B. M. Kerr, the author being still too unwell to deliver it himself. After singing by the choir, and also by the Brown brothers, the audience was dismissed for dinner.

The afternoon services were mainly occupied in hearing a very interesting historical sketch of Chartiers congregation, prepared and delivered by the Rev. Francis J. Collier, formerly of Canonsburg, but now of Downington, Chester county, Pa. The precise date at which "old Chartiers" was organized is not known, but the first service of which there is a record was held in August, 1775, at the house of John McDowell, on Chartiers creek, and a sermon was preached by Rev. John McMillan, a native of Faggs manor, Chester county, Pa., who was then in the twenty-third year of his age. He returned home, came back again in the winter, received a call, which he accepted, and in 1776 became pastor of the church, and so continued for a period of fifty-four years. He resigned his charge in 1830, and died in 1833, universally lamented. He was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel F. Leake, of New Jersey, who served twelve years; Rev. Alexander B. Brown, who resigned to accept the Presidency of Jefferson College in 1847; Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, of Steubenville, Ohio; Rev. William Ewing, a graduate of Allegheny Seminary, who served nineteen years, and now the Principal of Canonsburg Academy; Rev. R. S. Morton, who preached but a few months, and lastly, by Rev. Matthew H. Bradley, who was installed in June, 1874, a graduate of Allegheny Seminary.

A request having been sent out from the audience for repetition of the "Centennial Ode," the Brown brothers sang this at the close of Mr. Collier's address.

The Hon. Judge Veech, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was then introduced, and gave an account of Dr. McMillan's inner life and conduct, in which he showed the mighty power he wielded and the wonderful influence he exerted.

The day having been far spent, the doxology was sung, and the assemblage dismissed with the benediction by the venerable Father Smith. So ended the McMillan centennial.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Charles Cooke, D.D.

Rev. Charles Cooke, D.D., one of the oldest ministers in the Methodist Episcopal denomination, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. At the time of reaching manhood, in the year 1820, he entered the work of the ministry in the Pittsburgh Conference, at that time embracing all of Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. He continued within the bounds of this conference for thirty years, spending a number of years in this city, where he was widely known and highly esteemed. His early labors were of an itinerant, missionary character, preaching in barns, school houses and private dwellings, oftener than in churches. He was pastor of the charges of Liberty street and Smithfield street, this city, and of South Common, Allegheny, and was for four years Presiding Elder of the Pittsburgh district. His early co-laborers were Rev. Charles Avery, Rev. Charles Elliott, D.D., Rev. Wesley Browning, Rev. Wm. Hunter, D.D., Rev. H. K. Miller, and others. In 1840, he was chosen editor of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, a position which he filled acceptably for four years. While he was at Liberty street, there was a marked revival, during which quite a number of prominent citizens connected with the church.

About twenty years ago, he was transferred to the Philadelphia Conference, taking charge of the Green Street Church. He has also occupied pulpits at Wilmington and Smyrna, Del. His two last appointments were the Eleventh Street church, near Carpenter street, which he filled until the close of the annual conference of 1870, and St. George's, on Fourth street near Vine, of which he was then appointed pastor, and during his pastorate a large number of new members were added to the congregation. At the close of his pastoral relations to St. George's church his health commenced to fail, and he was compelled to relinquish active duty, although he has since filled one or two appointments in Philadelphia. He was until within a few months, a regular attendant at the weekly meeting of Methodist preachers, and at times engaged in subjects appertaining to the welfare of the Church at large. Finding that his strength was growing less, he not long since addressed the preachers' meeting, and in the course of his remarks intimated that it would probably be the last time he would be present with them. Dr. Cooke was a man extensively known and highly respected not only among the members of his own denomination, but also by those differing from him in doctrinal views.

THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

The Encampment at Monongahela City—A Good Word for the Boys.

The members of the Fourteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania National Guards, recently encamped near Monongahela city, seem to have been on "good behavior" throughout. The Monongahela *Republican* says:

The encampment of the Fourteenth Infantry, Colonel S. W. Hill, which bivouacked at Dry Run Grove from the 18th to the 24th, has been most pleasant in every respect. Our citizens were somewhat apprehensive, having in mind the oft-told story of the "summer" and his proclivity for chickens and fences; but the result has been so entirely satisfactory that the visit of the Fourteenth, with its gallant officers and disciplined troops will be remembered with great pleasure, and proved to be an "episode" of more than usual gratification by our citizens. The arrival on Wednesday, the evening parades, the midnight serenades, the sham battle, the impressive Sabbath afternoon services, the delightful music of the Cathedral band, the elegant ball at Armory Hall, the brilliant review of Saturday, the enlivening scenes of camp and drill—all these were crowded so fast upon each other that the week seemed to be one of unalloyed pleasure and excitement, and, we are glad to say, without anything to mar its perfect enjoyment. The soldiers were polite, the officers even chivalrous in their deference to the hundreds of ladies who visited Camp Gallagher, and our streets witnessed no scene of rowdyism or even rudeness. The conduct of Colonel Hill's entire command was *sans reproche*. On the other hand, it is a matter of much gratulation that our own citizens reciprocated this spirit, and in many ways made it pleasant for the boys in blue. Wagons were freely furnished to haul the baggage, horses were tendered General Pearson and staff for the review, private houses were thrown open to entertain the wives and daughters of the officers, and we heard no complaints of any one trying to fleece the troops in any capacity. All went along smoothly—and if we may believe the expressions of both soldiers and citizens, there was mutual good feeling and an entire cordiality.

Pittsburgh may well be proud of this organization, and we trust that when, in the future, they may be looking for a place to spend another campaign season, Monongahela City and Dry Run Grove will not be forgotten.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater.

The diversified entertainments given at the Comedy Theater are growing in popular favor, the attendance being liberal and made up largely of ladies. The new programme of last night "took" with the audience, and each and every member of the company came in for a good share of applause. It will be repeated to-night.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

A hearty laugh can always be had at Trimble's Varieties. Cool Burgess' quips and quirks would bring a smile to the face of a man dying of melancholy. Miss Schott's performances are of a remarkable order, and will interest all classes. The new bill of last night was excellent in every particular.

Academy of Music.

Mr. George M. Wallace has lately had a large number of people at work at the Academy of Music, cleaning and refitting it, and now it is as neat as a lady with the most fashionable of "pull-back" rigs. Entirely new scenery has been prepared, and pieces will be well mounted. The season will open September 6th, Mr. John A. Stevens producing his new romantic drama, "Robert of Woodleigh," supported by Carletta and her dramatic company. The Chicago and Cincinnati papers speak very favorably of the play and the players.

THE will of the late Thos. D. Horner was filed in the Register's office yesterday. It bears date August 11, 1875, and Simpson Horner is appointed executor.

CRIMINAL MISCELLANY.

Matters at the Magistrates' Offices and Elsewhere.

Yesterday Alderman Humbert committed J. Q. A. Danforth thirty days to the Workhouse on a charge of indecent exposure of person. This fellow came to the Dexter House, in the Diamond, about three weeks ago, where he has since been boarding. He represented that he was a minister of the gospel, and that he formerly preached in Cincinnati. During his stay here he has occupied most of his time in indecent conduct at the window of his room overlooking the market. Frequent complaints have been made concerning the fellow's actions, and the officers of the market kept a watch upon him. Yesterday they caught him in the act, and he is now paying the penalty.

John Bell was arrested yesterday and held for a hearing before the Mayor on a charge of *fornix et cet.*, preferred by Mary Nimey. The parties are colored.

Alderman Baker, of the South Side, Pittsburgh, yesterday committed to jail for a hearing John Gallagher, charged by Samuel Ward with misdemeanor under the livery act. The defendant hired a horse of the prosecutor, and it is alleged that he abused the animal.

Before Alderman McMasters, William Barker charged Henry Godfrey with the larceny of a monkey wrench. The parties are mechanics and reside on Seventh avenue. The accused was held for a hearing.

Anthony Miller charges Charles Englidorf with false pretenses, before Alderman Moreland. The information is as follows: "That during the year 1874, and immediately after the dissolution of the partnership that had existed between them, he discovered that the defendant had, by false means and untrue representations, obtained some $50 more than he should have obtained had he returned a true and correct account of said business. Said $50 was obtained from deponent by overcharges made by said defendant." Charles was arrested and held to bail.

Jacob Shafer yesterday made an information before Alderman Burke, charging D. Dougherty with larceny. The allegations are that the defendant left a buck wagon at the shop of the prosecutor to be painted and repaired, and that after the renovation was completed he stole it away without paying the bill. The Squire issued a warrant.

Albert Simons made information before Deputy Mayor Shafer, charging Henry Meahlman with the larceny of a pair of slippers valued at five dollars. The accused gave bail for a hearing.

Maggie McDonald was yesterday committed by Deputy Mayor Hoerr for trial on a charge of aggravated assault and battery. Catharine Riley is the prosecutrix.

THE GREAT OIL SUIT.

Argument Before the Board of Masters.

The public have gained some knowledge, through the press, of the litigation growing out of the operations of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil Company, which became involved in heavy losses during the memorable oil crisis of December, 1869. This litigation took the form of three actions, namely: Samuel Lewis vs. Charles Lockhart *et al.*, September term, 1871; David Hostetter, Warden, Frew & Co., December term, 1871, and Byers & Co. vs. Warden, Frew & Co., March term, 1874. By agreement, these suits were finally referred to masters, the first to Jacob H. Miller, the second to F. M. Magee and the third to Jacob F. Slagle. These gentlemen are to find the law and the facts, and their decision is to be final. Sixty-six witnesses have been examined, and the printed testimony fills two large volumes, containing one thousand eight hundred and four pages, without the exhibits, which are quite lengthy.

The counsel in the case are: David Reed for Samuel Lewis; John Barton, Thomas M. Marshall and A. H. Clarke for David Hostetter; John H. Hampton and Robert Woods for Lockhart & Frew and Warden, Frew & Co., and George Shiras, Jr., and D. T. Watson for Nimick & Co. and Byers & Co.

The arguments of counsel commenced yesterday before the Board of Masters, at the office of Miller & McBride, Fifth avenue. D. Reed, Esq., made the opening speech, and was followed by A. H. Clarke, Esq., who had not concluded when the Board adjourned. The speeches will occupy several weeks, as the Board will not be able to hold consecutive sessions. The amount of money involved is up in the hundreds of thousands, and as the case is full of legal intricacies and complications of fact, a grave responsibility is thrown upon the Masters, who are jurors as well as judges, and from whose decision there is no appeal.

CITY PRINTING.

Regular Meeting of the Committee—Bills and Other Matters.

The Committee of City Councils on Printing held a special meeting last evening, Mr. Fox in the chair.

The following bills were presented and approved:

	Gazette.	Freiheit's Freund.
City printing	$1,077 00	$1,067
Bills for extras	916 80	884
Total	1,946 80	1,364

Proposals for furnishing 36,000 blanks for the Board of Revision and 1,000 postal cards were then opened, as follows:

	Blanks.	Cards.
Stevenson & Foster	$12 60	$12 60
F. F. Best & Co	235 00	11 75
Ed. Mathies	180 00	13 00
James Pope & Co	181 25	12 75
Herald Company	234 00	.....

On motion the contract was awarded to Stevenson & Foster.

On motion Messrs. Froelich and Smith were appointed in conjunction with the Chairman to award the contract for printing police rolls and Mayor's office reports.

Adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

H. W. Strickler, tax collector Second ward, presented a petition for an order on the assignee for payment of taxes, which was referred to Register Shafer.

In the matter of C. A. Boucher, bankrupt, Pittsburgh, it was reported that a proposition in compromise was taken under over, and the debtor's proposition to pay fifteen per cent. in sixty days after the confirmation order was accepted by a majority of the creditors present.

In the matter of Chambers O. Gamble, bankrupt, Butler, the assignee presented a motion for an injunction, and an order was made for a hearing on the same on the 16th prox., in the meantime restraining John T. Kelley from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

Ira H. Burke *et al.* vs. schooner "Mary Emeline." In admiralty at Erie. The Clerk was ordered to pay to J. H. Eakins, the owner of the vessel, $77 25, remaining from the proceeds of the sale of said vessel.

L. B. Smedley & Co. vs. the freight on a cargo of the steamer "Tom Rees." On motion of C. C. Taylor, proctor, leave was granted Culp and Gamble to intervene for their claim.

The Common Schools.

"Gail Hamilton," in an interesting article on "What shall be taught in the schools," opens with the following, showing her sympathy with our common school system. She says: "Ordinarily the patriotism, the public spirit, the single-mindedness of men who are engaged in school matters rank as high as those of any other public officers. Least of all is the cry of aristocracy to be raised against the present system, with all its complications, high schools included. On the contrary, we have the most democratic of institutions. It is not only true that all the schools are open to all the people, but it is also true that the rich are taxed far beyond their proportion of direct benefit. If a man is poor his share of the high school tax is almost imperceptible; but he can send his twelve children to the high school where they will receive just as warm a welcome and just as careful culture as the one daughter of the rich man. If there were no high schools, the poor man's children would go uneducated, but the rich man's child would be well cared for at a private school. I do not say that this would be just as wholesome, for as very decided benefit arising from our present system is the mingling and unison during against each other of different classes of society—a benefit which inures quite as much to the rich as to the poor. Nevertheless it remains that our present system, costly and elaborate though it be, is far more democratic than a more simple and inexpensive one. It puts the costliest education within the reach of the poorest boy."

Writing upon the subject of "Education and Sectarianism," G. B. Northrop says: The assaults now made upon our common schools ought to give alarm to their friends if they are only just and wise, for fair play and good sense, if they do not disarm opposition, will destroy its power. Narrowness and bigotry, under the guise of devotion to Bible reading, may do vast mischief. Let us treat dissentients as we would wish to be treated if they were in the majority. The State may not support sectarian schools. That schools established by any denomination for denominational purposes are not "common" or public schools in the legal sense has been affirmed by the courts. The school law does not authorize sectarian instruction in any school supported by taxation. The idea of superadding sectarian schools by public money is obnoxious to the settled convictions of the people. If the State support parochial schools for one sect, it must for all—Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Liberals, and all the rest. The mere statement of such a plan involves its refutation.

Waynesburg and Washington Railroad.

The heaviest cuts on this railroad at West Union and Ely's, are now completed. J. B. Poor, of Pittsburgh, has the contract for 65,000 cross-ties at 18½ cents per tie. The delivery of the ties is to commence on the 10th of September, and 900 daily thereafter, to be furnished at designated points on the road until the whole number is delivered. The work of getting out timber for tresling and bridging is also in progress, and everything indicates an early completion of the road. It is now a pretty well settled fact that the road made ready for the rolling stock will not cost above $5,000 per mile. There is now talk of extending the road to Carmichaels.

MOUNT UNION JOTTINGS.

Mount Union College—New Museum Building—The Crops—Tramps—Politics

The delightful aroma of the late Commencement at Mount Union College, not long since, still permeates that *live* place, and the adjacent town, Alliance. Notwithstanding the tight times the attendance had been larger than previously, reaching during the year eight hundred and thirty-six different students. Think of a class of thirty-two, all stalwart men, except four women.

It was determined that inasmuch as the college buildings had become incommoded by the mammoth proportions of the Museum Department—said by Bayard Taylor to be the finest in this or any country he has visited—it was determined to build an elegant structure for this purpose, at a cost of $40,000. Subscriptions were at once taken for the project, and of late they are coming in quite lively. Not content with this, steps have also been taken to effect the purchase of the spacious College Hall in Alliance for the Commercial Department, under Prof. E. N. Hartshorn, which has grown so large that it crowds other departments.

This college was started in 1858 by Dr. Hartshorn, the present (and always) head of the college, with six students, without money, prestige, or friends. But it steadily grew, and now its property is worth about half a million of dollars. Last year the income was $26,000. Its expenses are always kept within the yearly income. All gifts are invested for the benefit of the students. Since it opened, twenty-nine years ago, over 10,000 different students have been educated, two thirds of whom have become teachers.

It is literally the "People's College," as it makes tuition low, board is kept at reasonable rates, and private families submit to be supervised in this particular by the college authorities. Both sexes have equal advantages. The terms are arranged to give time in winter for students to teach, and they often earn sufficient means to pay most, if not all, their expenses the remainder of the year. Very many of the students are poor, but *live* men, and they avail themselves of the excellent opportunities offered by this college.

The town is unusually moral, no liquor being sold. It is easy of access and central, and occupies the highests ground in Ohio. Having grown up from a small insignificant village, mainly through the molding influence of the college, it is now a right *smart* place.

Farmers in this vicinity have generally gathered their harvest. Wheat is at least a half crop. Oats was badly lodged, yet proves a good crop. Potatoes, a marvellous yield. Corn is coming out finely. The hay crop was better than last year, though light.

Hayes and Young clubs at this place and Alliance are in working order. The late assault of the "tramps" gives assurance that old "Mollie Stark" will vote right. Local politics *are lively*.

"Tramps" are more numerous since spring, and very troublesome "folk" to the citizens. Rev. H. D. Fisher, well known in this city, had a visit lately of three "lewd fellows," and had the bulk of his "store clothes" and some valuable papers taken.

Lunatics who Haunt Newspaper Offices.

The Philadelphia *Press* thus truthfully discourses: The *City Item* one day wanted to know why all the crazy people floating about invariably wandered into newspaper offices? Nobody answered. Even the smart man did not appear to say it was natural for them to go among their kind, or "words to that effect." We have a recollection of a fellow who had just escaped from an asylum for the insane (not an insane asylum—asylums don't go insane), and who told us pleasantly and graphically how he had choked a keeper almost to death because he knew said keeper fully intended, on the first opportunity, to operate on him. "O! how black he was getting!" he said regretfully; regretfully, because the play was abruptly ended by the appearance of another keeper. But it is to the harmless, the troublesome lunatics, the fellows with hobbies, our contemporary refers. Come to the newspaper offices they do, and take up the time of the editor they will. They are too crazy to accept a hint, and one does not like to be very plain spoken to a chap whose wits are in disorder. What attraction is there for the unfortunates about an editorial room? It acts as a magnet upon them, whatever the reason.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE puddlers at the Sligo iron works, after a six weeks' rest, will resume work next Monday.

W. C. STILLWAGGON and wife, and J. W. Oldshoe and sister, a bridal party, of this city, were in Indianapolis, on Wednesday.

JOHN REINKOPFT, of Allegheny, was thrown from a buggy yesterday, on the Butcher's Run road, and had his nose broken.

CHRIST. KUMPAS was thrown from a wagon and had his thigh dislocated, yesterday afternoon, while his horses were running away.

A SHEARMAN at Painter's mill, named Commers, fell in a fit yesterday afternoon, while at work, and was badly hurt by his head striking against an iron shaft.

THE alarm of fire, yesterday morning, from box 54, at the corner of Center avenue and Arthurs street, was occasioned by a chimney on fire at No. 31 Miller street.

TWO men named Wm. Merriman and John Oren were severely injured Wednesday by a gas explosion in Hite's coal mines, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad.

REV. J. D. HERR, pastor of Penn avenue Baptist church, is mentioned as the probable President of the Monongahela College, the trustees having declared that office vacant.

Our genial fellow-townsman, Harry Alden, Esq., started last night for New York, to meet his family on their return from Boston, where they have been spending the summer.

CAPTAIN W. J. A. BLACKMORE, Captain Snowded and Mr. J. B. Sneathen, with their wives, left yesterday, by way of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, for Niagara Falls and the lakes.

TWO MEN engaged in frescoing the ceiling of the R. P. church, on Sandusky street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, broke down the scaffold on which they were standing, and it fell on and badly damaged the pulpit. The men were only slightly injured.

ABOUT noon yesterday the roof of Jake Frances' old house at the head of Sedgwick street, Allegheny, took fire and burnt off entirely. The people in the vicinity rushed to the rescue as soon as the blaze was discovered, and succeeded in saving the building without sounding an alarm.

CAPTAIN TYSON, Street Commissioner of Allegheny, reports that portion of River avenue in the Eighth ward, which was washed away some time since, entirely repaired. There was over two thousand yards of new paving required to make it good. The Captain has pushed the work very rapidly.

YESTERDAY morning a fire occurred at Loveland, Ellsworth township, which resulted in the total destruction of the saw mill of Mr. McDonald. The origin of the fire is not known. The owner had a thousand dollars insurance on the building.

CONSTABLE HAYS made oath yesterday before Alderman Roesch, of the Seventh ward, Allegheny, to the effect that he had reason to fear that Dave Hall would kill him, and asking that the said Hall be requested to give bonds to keep the peace. David was politely requested by a constable to call at the Squire's office and enter bail, which he did.

PROFESSOR HOWARD DAY, of Harrisburg, accompanied by Mr. S. P. Hood, of Lincoln University, are in the city, interested in and laboring for the educational advancement of our colored fellow citizens. Accompanied by B. F. Pulpress, of Allegheny, they go, to-day, to visit the new educational institute just secured in Washington county. Prof. Day will probably speak in this county during the campaign.

THE Board of Fire Commissioners met yesterday and witnessed the trial of a patent fire ladder. The trial took place at the engine-house on Seventh avenue, and attracted a great many people to that locality. The ladder is sixty feet in length and has a basket attachment which can be used to advantage in taking little children from burning buildings. The Commission have not yet decided as to whether or not the ladder would be a useful appendage to the apparatus of the department.

HON. THOMAS J. DURANT and Colonel Edward Daniels, of Washington, passed through the city yesterday on their return from the "National Greenback Convention" at Detroit. These gentlemen complain that the Associated Press Agent at that point, in his report of the proceedings of the convention, studiously belittled the entire character. They state that, alike in numerical representation, in *personnel* and in the dignity and gravity of the proceedings had, the convention was equal of being a failure, was a pronounced success. The wide difference which exists between their own and the COMMERCIAL'S financial views is well known; but that is no reason why they should not be fairly and impartially represented.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Many Who Are Suffering

from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks," and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the life-supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion or from any cause whatever, a wineglassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all druggists.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, August 26.—Cattle—Receipts for the week thus far 9,758 head. The market opened slow with only a few lots offering; the bulk of fresh arrivals being through consignments; owners are shipping east the cattle supplied and have returned home. Sales 400 Ohio steers, 1,067 to 1,232 lbs, $5 25@5 75; Texans and Cherokees, 807 to 1,069 lbs, $3 87½@4 40.

Sheep and lambs—Supply for the week thus far 14,200 head. No market to-day. Sales of 900 yesterday afternoon; Illinois sheep, averaging 73 lbs, $4 00; Indiana sheep, 83 to 86 lbs, $4 00@4 87½; Ohio sheep, 83 lbs, $4 65.

Hogs—Supply for the week thus far 9,200 head. Sales only 600; Yorkers, grass fed, $7 00@7 30; corn fed $7 75@8 00; mixed sales at $8 25@7 00; first quality $8 25@8 37½; medium or good fair quality $8 75@4 37½; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows $2 37½@3 75; most sales at $4 25@3 25. Receipts 1,677 head; sales 1,561 head.

Hogs—Have been in good demand for best grades, prices being 15@c higher; common were dull and unchanged; range $10 00@11 37½. Receipts 7,540 head.

Sheep—Good have been in fair demand; common dull and made lower; range $4 00@4 52; lambs dull at $4 00. Receipts 8,507 head.

COTTON.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, August 26.—Market steady; middling 13¾c; low middling 13c; good ordinary 12c. Net receipts 295 bales. Exports—Coastwise 22 bales. Sales 84 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, August 26.—Market nominal; middling 14½@14¾c; low middling 13¾@13¾c; good ordinary 12c. Net receipts 2 bales. Exports—Coastwise 5 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, August 26.—Market firm; middling 13¾c; low middling 13¾c; good ordinary 12¾c. Net receipts 46 bales. Exports—Coastwise 1 bale. Sales 219 bales. Stock 608 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, August 26.—Middling 13¾c; low middling 13c; good ordinary 12½c. Net receipts 33 bales. Exports—Coastwise 14 bales. Sales 262 bales.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

ST. LOUIS, August 26.—Arrived—Dugan, Jefferson City; Colossal and Northwestern, Keokuk. Departed — Northwestern and Colossal, Keokuk; City of Helena, Vicksburg. River fallen 2 inches. Weather partly cloudy and very warm.

CAIRO, August 26.—Arrived—Julia, Vicksburg; Etna, Cincinnati; Grand Tower, St. Louis. Departed—Grand Tower, St. Louis. River 19 feet 6 inches and falling. Weather clear thermometer 86.

LOUISVILLE, August 26.—River still falling; 4 feet 7 inches on falls. Weather clear and pleasant. The Eddyville is expected from Cairo to-night.

MEMPHIS, August 26.—River falling rapidly, having fallen nount 10 feet since the decline began. Weather warm and sultry. Arrived—Tyler Shinkle, Cincinnati; White, Vicksburg. Departed—Rose Miller, Little Rock; Capitol City, Vicksburg; Chester, St. Louis; Cherokee, Cincinnati. Latter last night.

EVANSVILLE, August 26.—Weather clear and oil mining; 60 to 85. River falling and falling slowly. Down—Etna, Utah and Morning Star. Up—Arkansas, Belle, George Roberts, Dick Johnson, Dick Fulton and Fayette. Business fair.

NEW ORLEANS, August 26.—No arrivals or departures. Weather warm and showery.

VICKSBURG, August 26.—Down—Ajax. Up—City of Vicksburg. Weather warm and clear. River stationary.

LOUISVILLE, August 24.—Weather warm and clear. River falling; 6 feet 11 inches mud and water in canal, and 5 feet 11 inches on falls. Arrived—Fannie Tatum and barges, Pittsburgh; Cons Millar, Memphis. Departed—Fannie Tatum, St. Louis; Cons Millar, Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—River 11 feet 6 inches and falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

MARRIED:

HOUSTON—McCUTCHEON—On Wednesday, August 25, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, Wylie avenue, by the Rev. Samuel Young, JAMES W. HOUSTON and SADIE M. McCUTCHEON, both of Pittsburgh.

DIED:

FRY—August 23, 1875, at Hot Springs, Arkansas, WILLIAM T. FRY, in the thirty-fifth year of his age.

The funeral, which was announced for Thursday afternoon, will now take place from St. Andrew's Episcopal church, Penn avenue, on Friday, August 27th, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

[New Orleans and Mobile papers please copy.] 2

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